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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA

WITH

MAP AND ILLUSTRATIONS,

BY

✓
SHELDON JACKSON, LL. D.,
GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

1902.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1903.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
December 16, 1902.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska" for 1902, with map and illustrations.

Attest:

CHARLES G. BENNETT,
Secretary.

[Indorsement.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
December 18, 1902.

Respectfully referred to the Commissioner of Education for immediate report with return of this paper.

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

LETTERS OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 3, 1903.

SIR: I am in receipt of Senate resolution of the 16th ultimo, that the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon "The introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska" for 1902, with map and illustrations.

In response thereto, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Education, together with the report indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Very respectfully,

E. A. HITCHCOCK, *Secretary.*

THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge, by reference from you, a copy of a resolution adopted by the Senate of the United States on December 16, 1902, "directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson upon the introduction of domestic reindeer into the district of Alaska for 1902, with map and illustrations."

In compliance with said resolution I have the honor to forward the report of the United States general agent of education in Alaska on the subject and covering the period named.

It will be seen by this report that there are at present reindeer herds distributed to nine stations located all the way from Point Barrow, which by land is 700 miles northeast of Bering Strait, to the Moravian settlement, Bethel, which by land is 600 miles to the southeast of Bering Strait, and it is especially good news that the present document reports the number of fawns born last spring and still living in the herd as 1,654. This fact settles beyond a doubt the question of the successful introduction of reindeer into Alaska. We shall be able from the herds

already there to stock the remaining missionary settlements with reindeer.

One of these missionary settlements, that of the Congregational mission of Cape Prince of Wales, which received a loan of 118 deer in 1894, has at present more than 1,000 reindeer. It is hoped in time that each missionary settlement will have a herd of at least 5,000 reindeer.

The question next of interest after the question whether the reindeer can be brought safe to Alaska and successfully raised there has been, all along, whether the native Eskimo people can make good herders and teamsters. This question has been settled in the affirmative. It requires a high order of skill in both these lines to utilize the possibilities of this wonderful animal. I have collected from the reports of superintendents the following items of interest with regard to certain remarkable types of apprentices, and have added an item or two with regard to the Laplander herdsman, as follows:

At Point Barrow Tokpuk has been found so attentive and efficient in the care of the herd that Dr. Marsh has made him chief herder. Although among the herders at that station are two who received instructions at the Teller Station for five years, Tokpuk, without any training except what he has had in connection with the herd since its arrival from Point Barrow, has become the main assistant of the superintendent, who has promoted him as above mentioned, and has asked permission to pay him one or two extra deer a year. He also speaks of a young Eskimo herder, Segevan, who has made such progress in his English education as to be able to keep the log book, or daily record of events pertaining to the herd.

At Cape Prince of Wales I notice that when an occasion like the driving of a herd from Cape Prince of Wales to the Friends mission at Kotzebue was on hand, Mr. Lopp selected Ootenna, Keok, and Kivyearzruk as his three most experienced Eskimo drivers to go with the herd. These same young men took part in the celebrated drive of the herd from Cape Prince of Wales to Point Barrow, in 1898, for the relief of the ice-imprisoned whalers. These young men have respectively 192, 175, and 166 deer of their own, and have been self-supporting for three years past.

At Gambell (St. Lawrence Island) Dr. Campbell reports the special efficiency of Sepilla, to whom he also intrusted the keeping of the log book of the herd in English.

At Teller, Tautook, Kozetuk, and Serawlook seem to be the prominent drivers. They were selected, on account of their efficiency, to accompany the herd from Teller to Cape Prince of Wales that was being sent to the Friends Mission at Kotzebue; also to accompany the herd from Teller to Golofnin that was being sent to the Eaton Station. The same men had charge of reindeer that the Mission hired out to

miners for transporting freight. Tautook, the first on the list, has a herd of his own of 143 deer. He also was one of the few that were selected by Lieutenant Jarvis and the Mission to accompany the herd in 1898 to Point Barrow.

At Eaton Station prominence seems to have been attained as drivers by Okitkon and Tatpan. Tatpan assisted in driving the herd for the Roman Catholics from Eaton to Nulato, and Okitkon made several trips in charge of deer transporting supplies for miners. Both of these Eskimo however, are among those that have been under training for the longest period and have herds of their own, Tatpan's numbering 105 head and Okitkon's 93.

Among the Laplanders, first and foremost as driver stands Nils Klemetsen. He was the man selected by Dr. Gambell, superintendent of the herds, for very difficult undertakings during the last three years. He had charge of the herds sent to the Friends between Teller and Cape Prince of Wales, and charge of the herd between Teller and Eaton stations, also of the herd sent from Eaton Station to the Moravians on the Kuskokwim River. He will also have charge this winter of the transportation and driving of a herd from Teller to Eaton, and a second herd from Eaton to the Kuskokwim River. If Dr. Gambell had remained in charge of the herds he expected to retain Nils Klemetsen as his foreman. Nils Klemetsen this winter takes a loan of 100 head of deer for himself and expects to settle down in charge of his own herd and the herd of the Swedish Evangelical Mission at Golofuin. He is a very important man for us to have in that country, as we can call upon him for any emergency or upon any occasion requiring special ability and tact.

Another excellent Laplander is Ole Olsen Bahr, who is in charge of the several herds at the Eaton Station.

Dr. Gambell, in his report, speaks well of the efficiency of Per Larsen Anti, who is in charge of the herd on St. Lawrence Island.

A third excellent Laplander is Nils Persen Bals, for the past three years in charge of the Moravian herds. He expects, however, to leave our employ this coming summer, taking the savings of his salary and purchasing a farm in the State of Washington. But of course we desire to keep him in Alaska.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
INTRODUCTION OF DOMESTIC REINDEER INTO ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., December 20, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the twelfth annual report on the introduction of reindeer into Alaska.

The year 1902 has been a prosperous one for the reindeer herds in Alaska. During the spring 1,654 fawns were born and during the summer 30 deer were purchased, which, added to existing herds in the country, makes a total of 5,148.

These reindeer are distributed as follows: 646 loaned to missionary stations of the Presbyterian, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Moravian, Friends, and Roman Catholic mission stations; 499 loaned to 5 Laplanders; 1,025 are the property of the Congregational, Swedish Evangelical, Episcopal, Presbyterian, Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Moravian, Friends, and Roman Catholic mission stations; and 2,609 belong to 44 Eskimo herders; and 369 are still remaining in the Government herd to be hereafter loaned.

In connection with the herds are 27 Eskimo apprentices learning the care and management of the deer.

The winter of 1901-2 was a favorable one for the reindeer industry. While it was the coldest since 1894 (44° below zero at Teller), there were few prolonged storms. The snowfall was light, and there was no thaw during the fall that resulted in covering the moss with ice, as was the case the previous year, hence the reindeer had easy access to the moss under the snow. The spring came unusually early and was mild and dry, which was favorable during the fawning season.

Personnel.—Local superintendents: Samuel R. Spriggs, Point Barrow; Robert Samms, Kotzebue; W. T. Lopp, Cape Prince of Wales; Tolef L. Brevig, Teller; Dr. Edgar O. Campbell, Gambell (St. Lawrence Island); O. P. Anderson, Golofnin; Axel E. Karlson, Unalaklik (Eaton); Adolf Stecker, Kuskokwim; Julius Jetté, Nulato. Assistant: William Albert Egan, Gambell. Laplander teachers: Alfred

Salmonsens Nilima, Kotzebue; Nils Klemetsen, Teller; Per Larsen Anti, Gambell; Isak Andersen Bango, Nulato; Nils Persen Bals and Per Nilsen Bals, Kuskokwim.

Eskimo herders and apprentices:

Point Barrow: Pokpuk, Segevan, Panconeo, Otpelle, Ungawishok, Powun, Panigeo, and Ingnoven.

Kotzebue: Minungon, Oghoalook, and Okamon.

Cape Prince of Wales: George Ootenna, Stanley Kiv-year-zruk, James Keok, Thomas So-kwee-na, E-nung-wo-uk, Frank I-ya-tunkuk, Ib-i-ou-o, Sin-rok, Kar-mun, Oblee, Ong-na-look, Masoak, Ok-nak-look, and Te-o-mok.

Gambell (St. Lawrence Island): Sepilla, Putlkinhok, and Pinink.

Teller: Coxrook, Kozetuk, Serawlook, Zoolook, Neeluk, Ablikak, Sekeoglook, Erlingnuk, Ahmahkdoolik, Dunnak, and Nunahzarlook.

Golovin: Constantine, Toktok, John Aungadligak, Albert Pawame, and Benjamin Jutmans; Mrs. Dexter.

Eaton: Okitkon, Tatpan, Nellagoroak, Stephan Ivanoff, Mary Antisarlook, Kotoak, Angalook, Sagoomuk, Aseebuk, Avogook, Ann Kravinik, Chipeu, Beekunan, Oochacktoak, and Moses.

Nulato: Stephen Annu, Alexander Kulana, and John Rorondelel.

Koskokwim: Wasili and Robert.

STATIONS.

Point Barrow.—From the statistical table it will be noticed that the reindeer herd at this station is increasing in numbers. The whole region abounds in moss and there is no difficulty with regard to pasturage. The main drawback in the past has been a northeast blizzard that has come invariably as the fawning season commenced. This year, during the fawning season, the wind blew a gale and the snow filled the air so as to make it almost impossible to keep track of the fawns at all. In time a more sheltered location will be found in that region of the country to which the herd can be driven in the spring. During last season the herd that was at Point Hope, owned by two native herders, was driven north to Point Barrow, and, combined with the herd at that place, making a total of 623 head. They arrived on Thanksgiving day.

Kotzebue.—This station was established on the 16th of December, 1901, by the arrival of a herd of deer which had been set apart and started from Teller Reindeer Station the previous 11th of November. After the arrival of the herd Mr. Alfred Nilima, the Lapp in charge of the deer, selected a winter pasturage east of the Noatak River where there was plenty of wood for camp use and protection afforded the deer by the broken country. Fawning began on April 20, and on the next day the herd was driven across Hotham Inlet on the ice to the peninsula, where the herd was kept during the summer. On May 2

Alfred Nilima, the principal herder, was married to Alice F. Fruhling, an Eskimo woman, educated at the Friends' Mission.

Cape Prince of Wales.—Since the commencement of this herd in 1894 to the present year it has been under the charge of Mr. W. T. Lopp, missionary of the American Missionary Association at Cape Prince of Wales. Owing to the necessity of educating his children, Mr. Lopp felt compelled to resign his position and return to the States. His place has been taken by Mr. Hugh J. Lee, of Meriden, Conn., who, with his family, has removed to the station. The herd has been kept about 40 miles northeast of the cape. Eight of the herders of this station are self-supporting.

During the year 60 deer were lost through disease and accident, 36 butchered, and 11 sled deer sold. According to the herders, 501 fawns were born. Ten died from unknown causes and 12 from desertion by young mothers, leaving 479 living fawns. If the count is correct the net gain for the year is 206, making the herd number 987. In changing watches in foggy weather the herders think they may have failed to count a number of fawns, so they feel safe in saying that they have at least 1,000 deer in the herd. Attempt was made in September to count and mark all the deer, but a series of rain storms prevented completion of the work.

This mission has long since returned to the Bureau of Education 118 deer which formed the nucleus in 1894. This number, now 987, is what remains to the mission.

Report from *Gambell* (St. Lawrence) is to the effect that they are proud of their reindeer, after seeing those at Teller Reindeer Station and on board the *Progress* and this year on the *Bear*. Okhtokiuk, one of the three apprentices who were with the herd during the preceding winter, was discharged by Mr. Egan because of repeated absences from the camp without leave. In his place Mr. Egan had secured Peniu, formerly a resident of Indian Point. The boys have done fairly faithful service during the entire winter.

Mr. Sara was an entire year with the herd and not a single deer was broken to harness or halter; he had kept the herd so near to the house that the moss was eaten very close, so that the sled deer had to be picketed some distance from the house and the herd kept even farther away. Per Larsen Anti, the Laplander, has done good service. His first request was for posts for staking the deer used on the sleds. These were driven in the ground early, in good locations, so when the ground froze the stakes were solid.

As soon as the snow came two deer, named Donder and Blixen, were caught and put through the various stages of breaking. Anti noticed the tug was chafing the hind legs, causing the deer to pull sideways and often turn around. The tugs were then wrapped in deer or sheep skin. When the first two had learned so much that the most

that they needed was practice, Anti caught two more, and when these had learned a little the first two were turned loose and two new ones caught. In all nine deer have been more or less broken or trained. One of these was very wild and so plunged at his rope that he threw himself backward, breaking his neck. Another was thoughtlessly tied to the stake rope of a second deer and became entangled and choked to death. A third was overloaded in soft snow by Putlkinhok, a rushing, heedless apprentice, and his back strained, causing death in a few weeks.

Two sets of harness have been made, and five pack saddles. Moss was gathered to feed when at the station and also for sick deer.

The herd passed through the winter very successfully, until March and April, when the snow froze so hard it was difficult to get at the moss.

The winter quarters will have to be moved to some place nearer good staking ground and feeding ground, and at the same time it is wanted as near the station as practicable, on account of delivering rations. The establishment of small cabins at various points over the island is recommended, so that the herd could be kept more closely around the herders' house, and have the herders living in the midst of the herd, the food to be carried to these cabins from either the mission or from a main station easily accessible by boat.

The October and November rations were sent at one time last year by boat, so that when December ration day arrived there was snow enough to sled. The April and May rations were sent down by sled, so that the June could be delivered by boat. It is believed the material for the walls of these cabins could be collected from driftwood along the north shore of the island.

Fawning began April 22 and continued throughout May. From 40 does, more than 1 year old, we had 38 fawns, 3 dying from accidents and 2 from other causes. Four fawns were from last year's fawns, of which 3 died in the cold.

Sepillu promises to make a good deer man; he is also very neat and is far more thoughtful than the average young man of St. Lawrence Island. The other two boys are not so promising, though they will improve.

Teller Reindeer Station.—The winter was the coldest since 1894, but proved very fine weather for the reindeer. There were few hard storms; the fall of snow was light, and there was no thaw during the fall or early winter to cover the pasturage with a coating of ice. The spring came unusually early and was mild and dry, hence no fawns were lost because of cold and wet weather. Of the 276 fawns born, 240 lived. During the winter the herd was pastured on the Ahgeepuk River, 6 miles below the usual winter quarters. During the summer they were kept 7 miles northwest from the station. From the

Government herd at this station, during the winter of 1901-2, two herds were sent to Kotzebue Sound, one for the Friends' Mission and the other for Alfred Nilima. Leaving the station November 12, they arrived at Kotzebue on December 16, 1901. On January 15, 1902, a herd of 100 reindeer was loaned to Per Spein and sent by the way of Golofnin Bay to Eaton Reindeer Station. On the 22d of July the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synodical Mission at this station loaned to Serawlook, Erlingnuk, and Ahmahkdoolik, apprentices, each 10 deer from the mission herd.

Golofnin.—If present plans are carried out the herd at this station will be increased during the winter by the addition of a herd loaned to Nils Klemetsen by the Government and also by the addition of the herd of Tatook, which is to be removed from Eaton to Golofnin.

Eaton (Unalaklik).—The herd has wintered as usual at South River, where they were driven early in November. At this place during the year a house was built by Ole Bahr for himself and family and a second house for the use of the native herders jointly. Late in March the herd was driven from their winter quarters to the fawning ground on the east side of Shaktolik Bay, and, after fawning, were driven to their summer pasturage on Reindeer Peninsula. On December 6, 1901, the herd loaned to the Roman Catholics was started for its destination at Nulato in charge of Isak A. Bango. On the 10th of February, 1902, Per Spein, with his herd from Teller, arrived at this station, and on the 27th of February the herd of Mary Antisarlook arrived from Synrock. These two herds were combined, under the care of Mr. Spein, and driven to good pasturage near Tolstoi Point. During the year several Laplanders have been at this station, and the relations between them and the native herders have been entirely harmonious. Here, as elsewhere on the Bering Sea coast, the winter has been unusually pleasant, and spring came early and was free from wet, stormy weather.

One corner of the foundation of headquarters building seemed to be giving away, and arrangements were made for its repair.

Nulato.—The herd received from Eaton in December, 1901, was pastured during the winter at Nelenorotaloten, 2 miles below Nulato, on the banks of the Yukon. In the spring, before the breeding season commenced, they were driven to Rodo'oye, one of the western summits of the Kayar Mountain Range, 40 miles south of Nulato.

Kuskokwim.—This herd is kept in the mountains 100 miles distant from Bethel, the principal mission station. The distance from the station created some difficulty in sending provisions to the herders. The difficulty, however, will probably be overcome hereafter by transporting to the herd the provisions during the winter, when they can be transported by reindeer teams and sleds.

PURCHASE OF REINDEER.

In the fall of 1901 a report was published in the newspapers that the Russian Government had prohibited the further exportation of reindeer from Siberia to Alaska. Lest this prohibition should interfere with the proposed purchases of this Bureau, a request was made through the proper official channels to the Russian Government to allow the purchase of 300 head during the summer of 1902. This request was granted, with the proviso that payments for the reindeer should be made in coin instead of barter goods, as in former seasons.

When the revenue cutter *Bear* reached Baroness Korf Bay, northern Kamchatka, Siberia, large herds of reindeer were found grazing in the vicinity, and the nomadic owners were ready to sell a large number. But when they learned that the ship had no flour, calico, tobacco, housekeeping utensils, etc., to exchange for their deer, having never had any money in circulation among them and being unacquainted with either its uses or value, they declined to trade, and but 30 deer were secured.

I would respectfully suggest that an attempt be made to secure from the Russian Government such a modification of the terms that hereafter the United States may use barter goods instead of the coin when purchasing reindeer from a people who have no knowledge of the use of coin.

INSPECTION.

Last spring a communication was received from the collector of customs, Sitka, Alaska, calling attention to the law requiring that all animals imported from Asia shall be taken to San Diego, Cal., for inspection before being allowed to land in America, with the statement that this would apply to the reindeer being introduced into Alaska. As it would be impracticable to bring the reindeer from Siberia between 3,000 and 4,000 miles by sea to San Diego for inspection and then return them from 3,000 to 4,000 miles back again to Alaska (the distance across from Siberia to Alaska is from 50 to 150 miles), I would suggest that arrangements be effected with the Secretary of the Treasury by which an inspector could accompany the revenue cutter and inspect the reindeer before leaving the Siberian coast.

In addition to the 30 deer procured by Captain Tuttle, of the revenue cutter *Bear*, on the coast of Siberia, 61 female deer were purchased from the herders, to enable them to procure supplies for their families.

While but 30 were secured this season on the Siberian coast, the increase in the herds in Alaska by the birth of 1,654 fawns shows a very rapid and encouraging gain in numbers. Another encouraging feature is revealed by the accompanying statistical table, that there

are at present 60 individual holders of domestic reindeer in Alaska, of whom 44 are Eskimo, the majority of whom have served a five years' apprenticeship and gained a competent knowledge of the management and care of reindeer.

Tabulated statement of reindeer in Alaska, July 1, 1902.

The following table shows the number of fawns born during the spring of 1902, and the number of domestic reindeer in the nine herds in Alaska July 1, 1902:

OWNERSHIP AT POINT BARROW.

Owners.	Adults.			Fawns.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Presbyterian Mission.....	49	60	109	29	^a 238
AhluK (Eskimo).....	23	60	83	35	118
Electoona (Eskimo).....	22	56	78	30	108
Ojello (Eskimo).....	16	26	42	14	56
Tokpuk (Eskimo).....	4	13	17	7	24
Segevan (Eskimo).....	3	9	12	6	18
Paneoneo (Eskimo).....	2	9	11	7	18
Otpelle (Eskimo).....	3	9	12	8	20
Ungawishok (Eskimo).....	2	5	7	4	11
Powun (Eskimo).....	2	5	7	5	12
Total.....	126	252	378	145	623

OWNERSHIP AT KOTZEBUE.

Friends Mission.....			109	51	^b 160
A. Nilima (Finn).....			99	46	^c 145
Total.....			208	97	305

OWNERSHIP AT CAPE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mission (Congregational).....				224	224
George Ootenna (Eskimo).....	36	86	122	70	192
James Keok (Eskimo).....	45	75	120	55	175
Stanley Kivyearzruk (Eskimo).....	30	76	106	60	166
Thomas So-kwee-na (Eskimo).....	19	46	65	35	100
Joseph E-nung-wo-uk (Eskimo).....	9	16	25	10	35
Frank I-ya-tunk-uk (Eskimo).....	9	14	23	7	30
Peter Ib-i-on-o (Eskimo).....	1	10	11	7	18
John Sinrok (Eskimo).....	2	2	4	1	5
Harry Karmun (Eskimo).....	1	2	3	1	4
Ok-ba-ok (Eskimo).....	5	10	15	4	19
E-ra-he-ruk (Eskimo).....	5	9	14	5	19
Total.....	162	346	508	479	987

OWNERSHIP AT GAMBELL (ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND).

Presbyterian Mission.....			116	34	^d 150
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OWNERSHIP AT TELLER.

Norwegian Mission.....	72	88	160	61	^a 221
Tautook (Eskimo).....	55	39	94	49	143
Dunnak (Eskimo).....	21	27	48	29	77
Ablikak (Eskimo).....	24	46	70	55	125
Sekeaglook (Eskimo).....	11	16	27	41	68
Serawlook (Eskimo).....	1	10	11	.....	11
Erlingnuk (Eskimo).....	1	9	10	.....	10
Ahmahkdoolik (Eskimo).....	1	9	10	.....	10
Total.....	186	244	430	235	665

- ^a Including 100 loaned by the Government.
^b Including 95 loaned by the Government.
^c Including 99 loaned by the Government.
^d Including 70 loaned by the Government.

Tabulated statement of reindeer in Alaska, July 1, 1902—Continued.

OWNERSHIP AT GOLOFNIN.

Owners.	Adults.			Fawns.	Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
Swedish Mission.....	75	109	184	80	264
Constantin (Eskimo).....	7	14	21	6	27
Taktuk (Eskimo).....	6	14	20	7	27
Mrs. Dexter (Eskimo).....	2	2	4	2	6
Nils Klemetsen (Lapp).....	25	75	100	.....	α100
John Natorak (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albert Angotak (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	115	214	329	95	424

OWNERSHIP AT EATON.

Government.....	1	61	62	.....	62
Episcopal Mission.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89
O. O. Bahr (Lapp).....	49	78	127	54	α181
Okitkon (Eskimo).....	26	44	70	23	93
Tatpan (Eskimo).....	30	42	72	33	105
Nellagarook (Eskimo).....	12	21	33	17	50
Moses (Indian).....	30	64	94	57	151
Stephen Ivanoff (Eskimo).....	3	17	20	13	33
Captain Walker, U. S. Army.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Swedish Mission.....	5	.....	5	.....	5
A. T. Lindseth.....	3	.....	3	.....	3
Mary Antisarlook (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	190	79	269
Kotoak (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	23	12	35
Angalook (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	23	12	35
Sagoomuk (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	20	13	33
Aseebuk (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	20	11	31
Avogook (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	7	4	11
Ann Kravinik (Eskimo).....	.....	.....	8	3	11
Total	160	327	778	331	1,198

OWNERSHIP AT NULATO.

Roman Catholic Mission.....	43	64	107	44	α151
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OWNERSHIP AT KUSKOKWIM.

Moravian Mission.....	176	80	256	110	b 366
Nils P. Sara (Lapp).....	25	75	100	40	α140
Per M. Spein (Lapp).....	24	71	95	44	α139
Total	225	226	451	194	645
Grand total.....	.....	.....	.....	1,654	5,148

α Including 100 loaned by the Government.

b Including 176 loaned by the Government.

Increase from 1892 to 1902.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
Total from previous year.....	.....	143	323	492	743	1,000	1,132	1,877	2,538	2,792	3,464
Fawns surviving.....	.....	79	145	276	357	466	625	638	756	1,120	1,654
Purchased during summer.....	171	124	120	123	.....	.....	161	322	29	500	30
Imported from Lapland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total October 1.....	171	346	588	891	1,100	1,466	2,062	2,837	3,323	4,412	5,148
Sold, butchered, and died ..	28	23	96	148	100	α 334	185	299	531	948	.....
Carried forward.....	143	323	492	743	1,000	1,132	1,877	2,538	2,792	3,464	.....

α One hundred and eighty deer killed at Point Barrow for food; 66 lost or killed en route.

TABLE OF HERDS LOANED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

A number of reindeer have been loaned by the Government to missionary societies and natives, the Government reserving the right, after a term of three to five years, of calling upon the mission station or individual for the same number of deer as composed the original herd loaned.

Herds at mission stations in Alaska.

	Number loaned.	In herd, 1902.	When loaned.	When due.
Congregational Mission, Cape Prince of Wales.....	118	224	Aug., 1894	
Swedish Evangelical Mission, Golofnin Bay.....	50	264	Jan. 16, 1896	
Protestant Episcopal Mission, Golofnin Bay.....	50	89	do.....	
Presbyterian, Point Barrow.....	100	.....	Sept., 1898	Sept., 1903.
Presbyterian, St. Lawrence Island.....	70	150	July 30, 1900	July, 1905.
Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran, Teller.....	100	221	Sept. 1, 1900	Sept., 1905.
Roman Catholic, Nulato.....	100	151	Mar., 1901	Mar., 1906.
Moravian, Bethel.....	88	188	Feb. 26, 1901	Feb., 1906.
Moravian, Carmel.....	88	188	do.....	Do.
Friends Mission, Kotzebue.....	95	160	Sept. 2, 1901	Sept., 1906.

Annual loan of herds to Laplanders.

	Location.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ole Olesen Bahr.....	Eaton.....	1901	25	75	100
Nils Persen Sara.....	Kuskokwim.....	1901	25	75	100
Per Matthiisen Spein.....	do.....	1901	25	75	100
Alfred Salmonsens Nilima.....	Kotzebue.....	1901	24	75	99
Nils Klemetsen.....	Golofnin.....	1902	25	75	100

Congressional appropriations for the introduction into Alaska of domestic reindeer from Siberia.

1894.....	\$6,000	1900.....	\$25,000
1895.....	7,500	1901.....	25,000
1896.....	7,500	1902.....	25,000
1897.....	12,000	1903.....	25,000
1898.....	12,500		
1899.....	12,500	Total.....	158,000

Expenditure of reindeer fund, 1901-2.

Amount appropriated.....	\$25,000.00
Salaries of employees.....	4,110.03
Supplies for stations.....	4,498.44
Freight.....	1,545.59
Traveling expenses.....	800.33
Photographs and electrotypes for report.....	7.00
Printing reindeer report, 1901, 1,000 copies.....	423.11
Expenses of Lieutenant Bertholf.....	1,523.93
Transportation of deer.....	11,546.55
Use of tug.....	150.00
Balance of outstanding liabilities.....	395.02
Total.....	25,000.00

THE CRUISE OF DR. WILLIAM HAMILTON, ASSISTANT AGENT.

The visit to the coast of Kamchatka for the purchase of reindeer and the extended tour of inspection of the schools and reindeer stations in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean regions was this season made by Dr. William Hamilton, the assistant agent. The following is an abstract of his itinerary, which appears in full in the Appendix to this report:

Leaving Washington April 14, Dr. Hamilton joined the U. S. S. *Bear* at Seattle. Soon after leaving Seattle, May 1, the *Bear* struck the rocks in Seymour Narrows, in British Columbian waters, and put back to Seattle for repairs. On May 18, the repairs having been completed, the vessel made a second start, with Unalaska, on one of the Aleutian Islands of the same name, as her objective point, where she arrived May 30. Here Dr. Hamilton inspected the public schools, conferred with the teachers, and authorized much-needed repairs to the school buildings.

Leaving Unalaska June 3, the *Bear* headed for Siberia in order to visit Petropavlovsk, on the peninsula of Kamchatka, where it would be necessary for Captain Tuttle to obtain from the governor of that region permission to visit the villages along the Kamchatkan coast. Petropavlovsk was reached June 13. Here Captain Tuttle secured the sanction of the governor to the *Bear's* expedition, and American gold was exchanged for Russian rubles and kopecks to be used in payment for the reindeer.

After leaving Petropavlovsk, June 15, a severe gale was encountered, during which one of the *Bear's* boats was swept away by a great sea. On the shores of Baron Korf Bay, July 5, 30 reindeer were purchased and taken on board the *Bear* for transportation to Teller Reindeer Station, Port Clarence, Alaska. En route the *Bear* touched at St. Lawrence Island, July 9, where the school was visited. Dr. and Mrs. Edgar O. Campbell have just completed their first year on the island and have done excellent work; Dr. Campbell's knowledge of medicine has greatly increased his influence. During the morning of July 11 the 30 deer, in excellent condition, were landed at Teller Reindeer Station.

Since leaving Seattle, May 18, the *Bear* had been entirely cut off from civilization and had received no news from the outside world. At Nome, July 12, she again came in touch with civilization and received very welcome letters and newspapers from the States.

St. Michael, 60 miles north of the mouth of the Yukon, was visited July 14. Here Dr. Hamilton purchased a quantity of supplies for the reindeer station on Kotzebue Sound the requisition for which had been received too late to be filled in the usual way.

At Nome, whither the *Bear* returned, I was received on board for

passage to Teller Reindeer Station, where I arrived the following day. Here Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. Lee, who were to succeed Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Lopp as the representatives of the American Missionary Association at its mission at Cape Prince of Wales, joined the vessel. This westernmost point of the continent was reached during the afternoon of July 22 and Mr. and Mrs. Lee also the coal and supplies for the school and reindeer station were safely landed through the surf.

From July 27 to August 2 the *Bear* cruised in the protected waters of Kotzebue Sound. During this time the coal, text-books, and apparatus for the school at the Friends' Mission, on Hotham Inlet, were delivered; visits were made to the new gold fields in the Candle Creek district; and, taking advantage of the fine weather and smooth water, Captain Tuttle ordered frequent drills and target practice.

On August 4 the vessel anchored off Point Hope, where she weathered a northeast gale. After landing some supplies for Dr. Driggs, the Episcopal missionary at this place, the *Bear* continued her voyage. At 9 a. m., August 9, Point Barrow, the extreme northern goal of the cruise was reached. At this lonely outpost on the northwesternmost extremity of the continent there is a Presbyterian mission and a Government school. The missionaries and teachers are Dr. and Mrs. H. Richmond Marsh and the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel R. Spriggs. At this place, also, supplies for the school and station were landed by the *Bear*. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs having completed a three-years term of service wished to return to civilization for a period of rest. They were received on board the *Bear* for passage to Nome, where they would take a mail steamer for Seattle.

On her return from Point Barrow the *Bear* anchored off Cape Blossom, Kotzebue Sound, where Mr. and Mrs. Robert Samms, from the Friends' Mission, came on board, also returning to civilization after good service among the Eskimo of the Kotzebue Sound region.

At Nome, August 20, the *Bear* was joined by the U. S. S. *Thetis*, commanded by Capt. Michael A. Healy. While in Bristol Bay the vessel had grounded on a sand bar and had strained her timbers. Captain Healy deemed it prudent to leave the waters of the Arctic before the arrival of the autumn storms, and Captain Tuttle promised to relieve him on the Nome Station. However, before doing so, it was necessary for the *Bear* to proceed to Dutch Harbor to recoal, her bunkers being almost empty. Accordingly, on August 22, the *Bear* started on a direct course for Dutch Harbor, where she arrived August 27.

Having completed his business in the Arctic, Dr. Hamilton left the *Bear* at this point, subsequently taking passage on the mail steamer *Newport* for Sitka. On the way he inspected the public schools at Unga, Kadiak, and Wood Island. At Sitka he had frequent confer-

ences with Mr. William A. Kelly, superintendent of schools in the Sitka District, and inspected the two public schools at that place.

By the courtesy of Capt. Charles C. Fengar, Dr. Hamilton made the voyage from Sitka to Seattle on the U. S. S. *Rush*, arriving at the latter place October 29. He returned to Washington November 6, thus completing a tour of inspection covering about 18,000 miles.

REINDEER TRANSPORTATION.

A good impression as to the value of reindeer for transportation purposes has been created in the Good Hope country, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. Last winter two miners at Nome purchased two sled deer from Mary Antisarlook. The deer were worked in harness like horses and hauled on sleds 790 pounds each from Nome to Good Hope, 250 miles. After reaching Good Hope they were used in delivering supplies from the stores to the miners' cabins in the neighborhood. During July, when supplies of provisions ran short, one of them was killed and sold for meat, and the other was made the pet of the camp.

From Cape Prince of Wales Reindeer Station 11 deer were sold by the herders to the miners for transportation purposes; they were worked in harness like horses and drew 700 pounds per deer per load.

From the Teller Station an apprentice, Kozetuk, made two trips to Shishmaref Inlet district, a round trip of 400 miles, and one to Golofnin Bay and return (400 miles), carrying supplies for the miners. Another, Serawlook, made one trip to Shishmaref Inlet and one to Golofnin Bay. In addition to the above five trips numerous trips were made by the apprentices between the winter camp and station, a round trip of about 120 miles.

From Eaton Station the superintendent states in his report that two prospectors who attempted to freight their supplies from St. Michael to the Buckland River with dog teams, failed on account of not being able to procure food for the dogs. Returning to Unalaklik (Eaton) they hired Okitkon, who, with five of his deer and sleds, took them and their supplies to destination without difficulty.

REINDEER MAIL ROUTE.

During last winter Mr. J. T. Lindseth secured the contract for carrying the United States winter mail from Nome, via Teller, York, Cape Prince of Wales, Shishmaref Inlet, to Candle City and Deering, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean, a distance of 260 miles. This distance was made by him, with heavy loads of passengers and freight, in eight days, dog teams requiring fifteen to twenty days for the trip. His reindeer during the winter made 6,000 miles of travel. The mail carriers were Amund Hansen, Isak Salamonsen Nikkila, and Johan Peter Johannesen. The latter, after carrying the mail for many

years for the Norwegian Government in Lapland, north of the Arctic Circle, lost his life in carrying the mail in sub-Arctic Alaska, getting lost in a blizzard and freezing to death. His reindeer team was afterwards found well and in good condition.

TRANSFER OF HERDS.

Early in November, 1901, at the Teller Reindeer Station 100 deer were taken out of the Government herd as a loan for the Friends' Mission on Kotzebue Sound and 100 deer were loaned to Alfred Salomonsen Nilima, who was to have charge of the mission herd and the training of the Eskimo apprentices at Kotzebue. On the 11th of November the two herds were started from Teller Station with Mr. Howick, Tautook and three boys assisting Mr. Nilima in driving the herd as far as Cape Prince of Wales. From Cape Prince of Wales the drivers returned to Teller and their places were taken by Mr. W. T. Lopp, assisted by George Ootenna, James Keok, and Stanley Kivyearzruk, who accompanied the herd to Kotzebue, a distance of some 200 miles, arriving there December 16, 1901. Three of the mission herd died before starting on the trip, and during the trip two fawns that were unable to keep up with the herd were killed, 95 deer arriving for the mission and 99 for Nilima's herd.

On the 23d of November a third herd of 98 deer (23 males, 75 females) was set apart from the Government herd at Teller Station for a loan to Mr. Per Spein, and on the 15th of January, 1902, Mr. Spein started to drive his herd to Eaton Station, a distance of 300 miles, arriving February 10. He was assisted by Tautook, Dunnak, Serawlook, and Kozetuk as far as Golofnin Bay, when the assistants returned to Teller.

At Eaton Station on the 6th of December, 1901, a herd of 100 was loaned to the Roman Catholic missions on the Yukon River and driven, under the supervision of Isak Bango for Julius Jetté, superintendent of the mission at Nulato. Mr. Bango was assisted in driving by Ole Bahr and Tatpan. Messrs. Bahr and Tatpan, at the end of the trip, returned to Eaton, while Isak Bango remained with the herd as instructor of the Eskimo apprentices.

In the early winter of 1901 Mary Antisarlook, widow of Charlie, being discouraged by the number of reindeer that were from time to time stolen from her herd, her pasture range being on the main route of miners between Nome and the mining regions near Kotzebue Sound, made up her mind to remove the herd from Synrock to Unalaklik, where she could have better protection for her property. Upon the arrival of Mary's herd it was combined with Mr. Spein's, who took charge of the united herd, selecting suitable pasturage ground near Tolstoi Point.

REINDEER AND MISSIONS.

A good reindeer herd at a mission station in Arctic or sub-Arctic Alaska means—

First. The permanence of the mission. Without it the natives are away from home a larger portion of the year in search of food, and, since the advent of the miners, are inclined to leave their homes and congregate in the American villages at the mines, where they live by begging and immorality, and soon disappear from the face of the earth. With a good-sized herd of reindeer there is a reserve food supply to supplement the fish, seal, wild fowl, rabbits, caribou, and other products native to the country. The certainty of food supply retains them around the mission and continues them under its influence.

Second. It affords the missionary the opportunity of rewarding and encouraging those families that give evidence of being teachable, advancing in civilization, attentive to the instruction of the mission, and exemplary in their lives by establishing them in the reindeer industry, and thus greatly promoting their material interests.

Third. With the numerical increase of the herd at a mission station it becomes a source of revenue through the sale at remunerative prices to the miners and butchers of the surplus males. In a few years this revenue should be sufficient to entirely support the mission and thereby relieve the treasury of the central missionary society.

Fourth. The possession of a herd insures to the mission family a continuous supply of fresh meat. This to a family which, from the nature of things, is compelled to live largely upon salted and canned meats and canned vegetables is of no small benefit, promoting their comfort, health, and usefulness.

Fifth. Reindeer trained to harness and sleds greatly increase the efficiency and the comfort of the missionary in ministering to outlying native settlements.

Or, to sum up the whole matter, domestic reindeer make it possible to establish and sustain mission stations with success in localities that otherwise could not be reached.

COOPERATION OF TREASURY, STATE, AND WAR DEPARTMENTS.

The cooperation of the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and of Capt. Charles F. Shoemaker, chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service, has been freely extended as in past years, granting transportation on the revenue cutters *Bear*, *Rush*, and *Thetis* to the general agent and assistant agent of education in Alaska; also to Government teachers and their supplies to various stations in Alaska that are inaccessible by ordinary commercial vessels.

The kindness of Capt. Francis Tuttle and the officers of the revenue cutter *Bear*, Capt. Michael A. Healy and the officers of the cutter

Thetis, and Capt. Charles C. Fengar and the officers of the *Rush* was appreciated.

Thanks are due to the honorable the Secretary of War; Brig. Gen. M. L. Ludington, Quartermaster General, and Capt. W. C. Cannon, U. S. Army, transport quartermaster and commissary in command of the Army transport *Warren*, for transportation from Seattle to Nome and for many kindnesses en route.

Thanks are also due to the honorable the Secretary of State and the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, ambassador to the Court of Russia, for procuring from the Russian Government permission to purchase reindeer in Siberia.

For illustrations accompanying this report I am indebted to Lieut. E. P. Bertholf, Chief Engineer H. W. Spear, Surgeon A. Weeks, and Surgeon R. N. Hawley, all of the Revenue-Cutter Service; also to William Hamilton, F. A. Walpole, Tappan Adney, Mrs. S. Bernardi, E. W. Merrill, R. G. Slifer, C. Chamberlain, and Mr. Kleinschmidt.

ITINERARY.

In accordance with instructions from the Commissioner of Education, dated June 20, 1902, I was directed to proceed to Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska, in order to adjust matters with the Laplanders, who were asking for loans of herds of reindeer from the Government. I was also instructed while in those northern waters to visit Golofnin, Teller, Cape Prince of Wales, and Gambell reindeer stations; also, if the revenue cutter *Thetis* could be met, to visit the mouth of the Anadyr River, Siberia, to confer with Siberian merchants of that region with regard to the purchase and sale of reindeer to the American Government. Accordingly, I left Washington on the 27th of June, reaching Seattle on the 3d of July. Through the courtesy of the Secretary of War I was allowed to take passage for Nome on the U. S. army transport *Warren*, sailing July 7. After a pleasant sea voyage of twelve days Fort Davis (Nome) was reached on the morning of July 19. Finding the revenue cutter *Bear* (Capt. Francis Tuttle, commanding) in the harbor waiting for my arrival, I transferred at once to the *Bear*, and the same evening we proceeded to sea en route for Teller Reindeer Station, where we arrived and dropped anchor the following day. The surf being too heavy for a safe landing, I remained on board until the 22d, when I was able to go ashore at the reindeer station, the *Bear* at the same time raising anchor and starting on its Arctic trip to Point Barrow, calling at Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue, and Point Hope en route.

After inspecting the school and reindeer station at Teller, settling accounts with employees, and arranging matters for the coming year, on the 25th I took the steamer *Sadie* for Nome, arriving on the following day.

At Nome I had expected to go on board the revenue cutter *Thetis* (Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding), instructions having been sent Captain Healy by the Secretary of the Treasury to convey me to the Eaton and other reindeer stations along the coast of northern Bering Sea. Before my arrival Captain Healy, learning that the steamers *Jeanie* and *Portland*, crowded with passengers en route from Seattle to the mines, had got caught in the ice pack off St. Lawrence Island and had helplessly drifted northward through Bering Straits into the Arctic Ocean, at once went to sea to search for the missing vessels. Upon his return to Nome from the search, finding that his coal bunkers were nearly empty, he was compelled to return to Dutch Harbor for a fresh supply of coal, which prevented him from carrying out instructions to give me such transportation as I should need.

Accordingly, there was nothing left but to get along the coast to Unalaklik and Eaton as best I could. On July 30 passage was engaged on the steamship *Dora* from Nome to Golofnin Bay, where we arrived the following day. After inspecting the school and reindeer herd at the Golofnin Orphanage, a small schooner, built, owned, and managed by Eskimo boys, was engaged for passage to Unalaklik. The schooner was a very rude affair, being composed of hull and deck, without any partitions, floor, or ceiling inside of the hull. It was unseaworthy in case of a storm; but there was no other way of getting across Norton Sound, and I had to take my chances. Providentially the weather was pleasant, and we reached our destination at 2 a. m. August 3 without any mishap, having been forty hours at sea.

At Unalaklik the Laplanders had come in from the herds and were waiting my coming. On Monday, the 4th, the accounts of the previous year were audited with the reindeer employees and arrangements consummated for the coming year. On the morning of the 5th, there being a favorable wind, we started on our return trip to Golofnin. For a few hours we made fine time; then the wind died out, and we lay all day in a calm, making little or no progress. During the following night, however, a breeze came up which, as we rounded Cape Darby, reached almost the proportions of a gale, and it was with great difficulty that we reached smooth water inside Golofnin Bay. A landing was made at the Swedish Orphanage. After a little rest at the orphanage the trip was resumed up the bay to Chinik, where we arrived about 4 o'clock, forty-two hours from Unalaklik; and our arrival was timely. The gale had been gradually increasing during the day, and in less than an hour after we landed from the schooner she had dragged her anchors and with greatest difficulty was prevented from coming ashore.

On August 8, the steamship *Corwin* calling at Chinik, passage was taken to Nome, where we arrived at midnight, and a dangerous landing was made in a rowboat from the ship through the surf to the

shore. The sailors who brought us to the shore were unable, on account of the storm, to return to the ship for twelve hours.

Having carried out my instructions, with the exception of the trip to Siberia, which was impracticable from the absence of the cutter from the Nome station, on the 16th of August I went on board the steamship *Ohio*, and on the same afternoon started for Seattle, where I arrived on the morning of the 24th. Leaving Seattle on the 25th, Washington was reached on the afternoon of September 10, completing a journey of 15,108 miles.

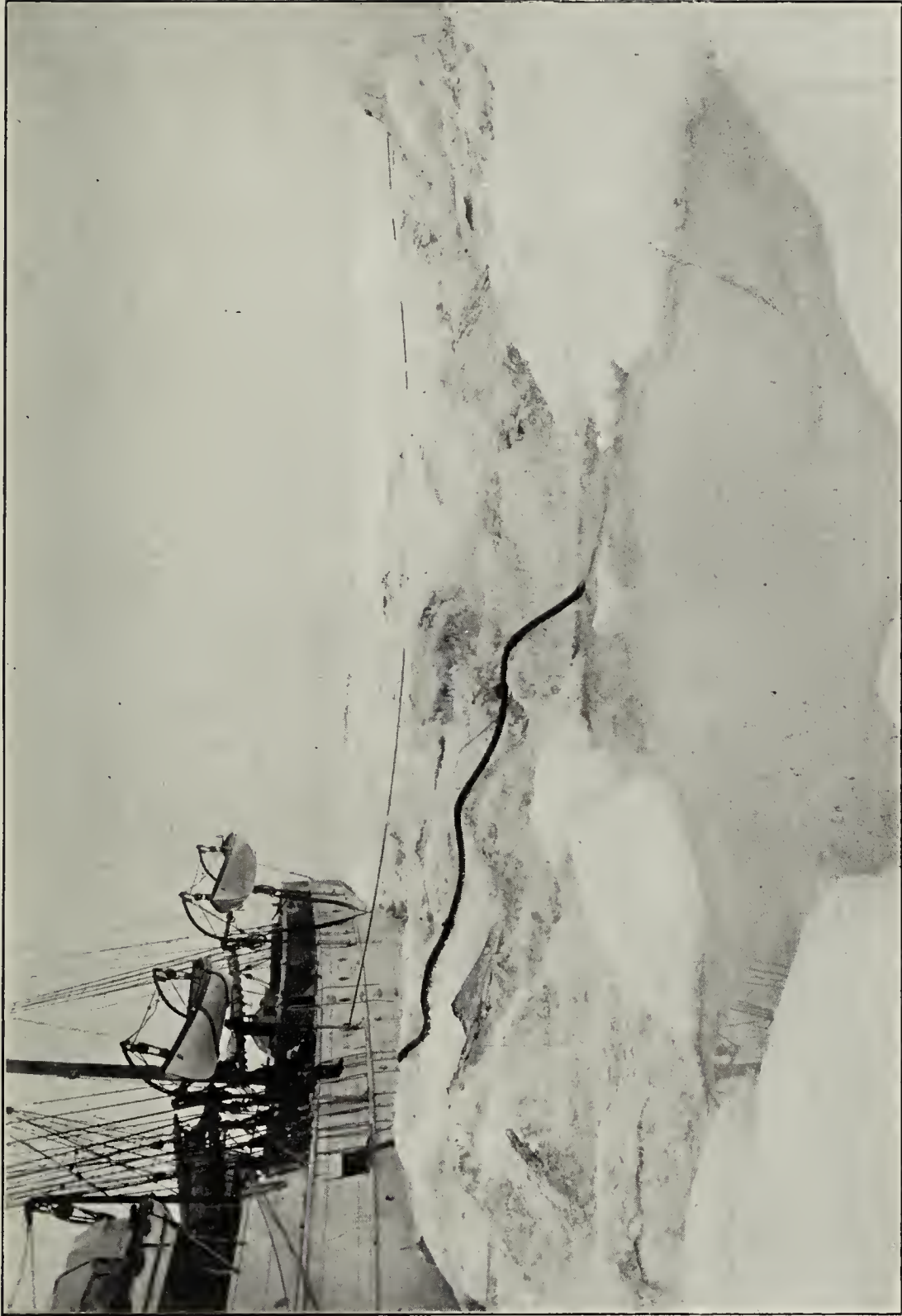
SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

The COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

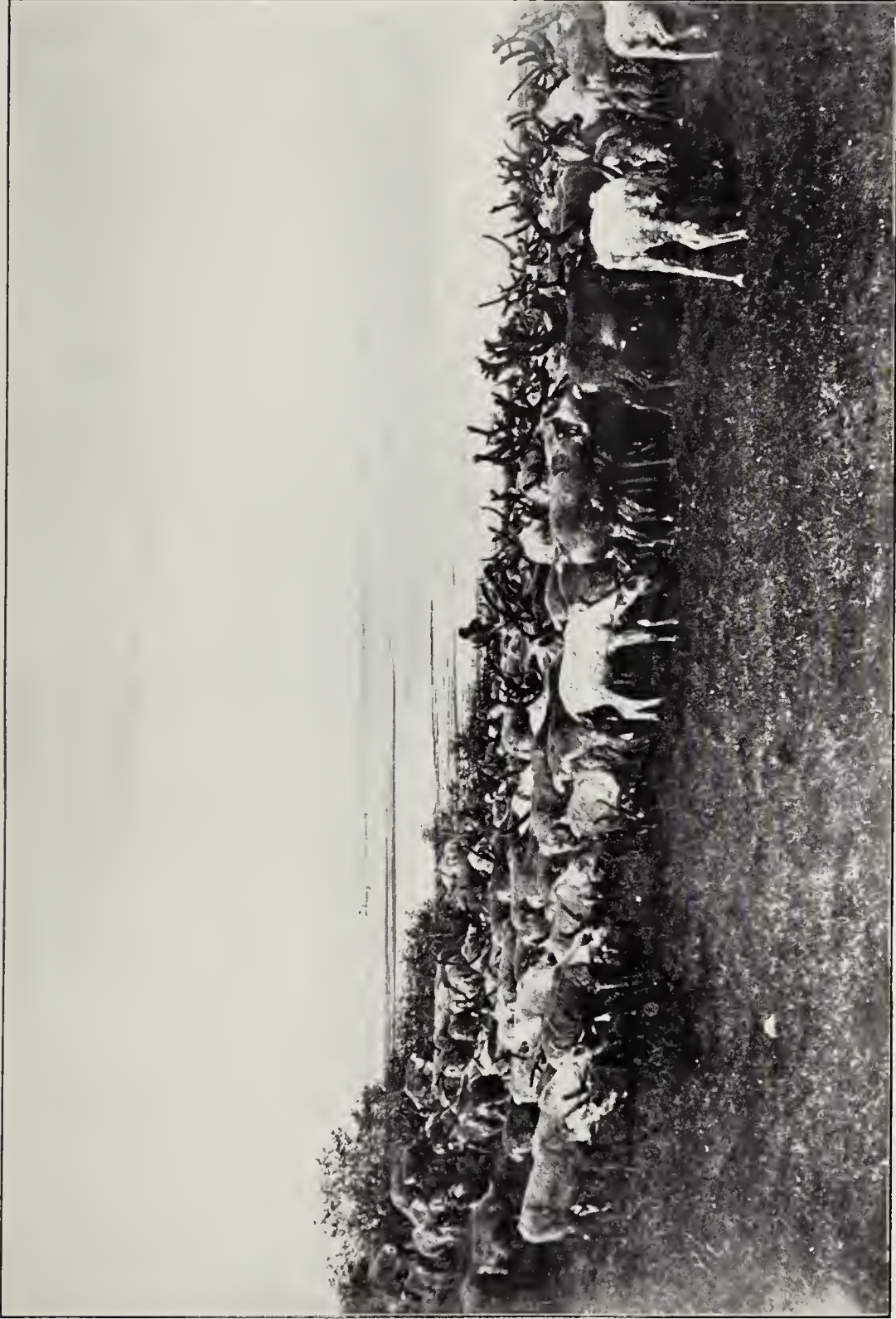
ILLUSTRATIONS FOR REINDEER REPORT,
1902.

No. 1.



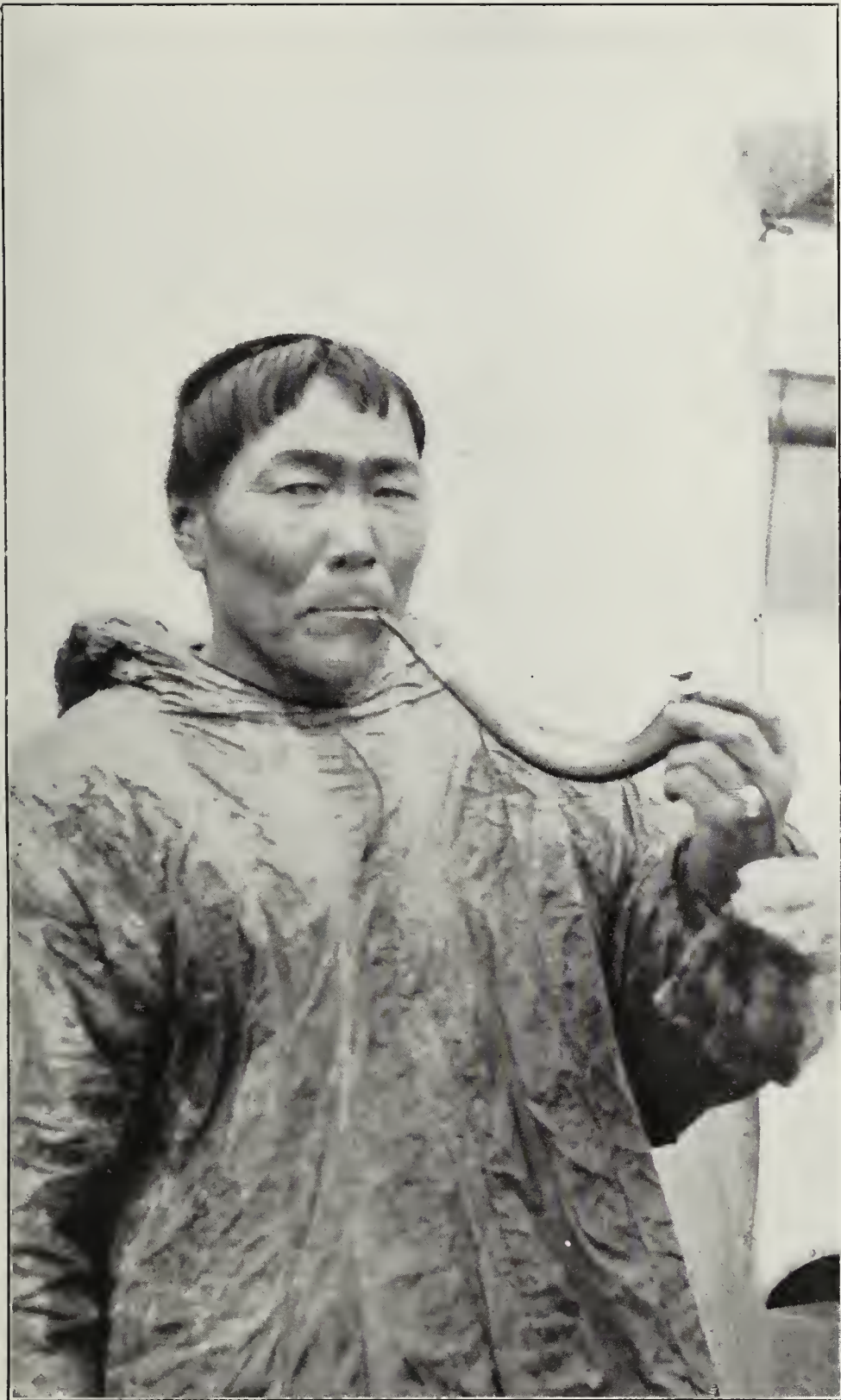
REVENUE CUTTER BEAR WATERING SHIP AT SEA FROM THE ICE PACK.

Photograph by A. Weeks, M. D. Page 49.



REINDEER HERD, BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA.

U. S. Revenue Cutter Bear in the offing. Photograph by A. Weeks, M. D. Page 50.



TENESKEN, WHALEN, SIBERIA, PROMINENT REINDEER MAN.

Photograph by R. N. Hawley, M. D.



Reindeer man.

Cossack soldier.

BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA.

Photograph by A. Weeks, M. D. Page 50.



REINDEER WOMAN AND DAUGHTER, BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA.

Photograph by A. Weeks, M. D. Page 50.



A REINDEER MAN, FAMILY AND HOME, BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA.

Photograph by A. Weeks, M. D. Page 50.



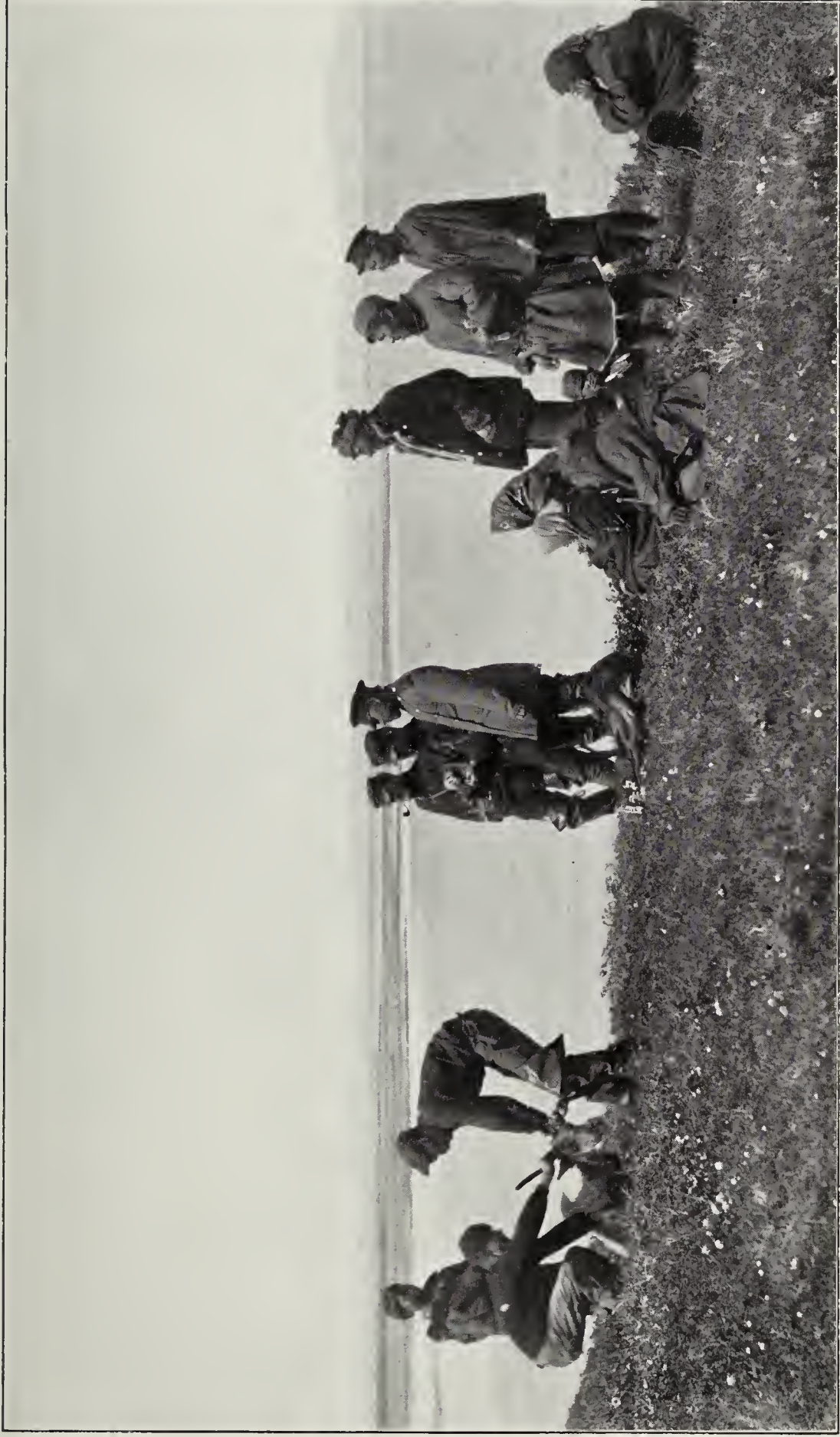


ROAD BROKEN BY REINDEER IN SIBERIA THROUGH SNOW 3 FEET DEEP.

Photograph by Lieutenant Bertholf, R. C. S.

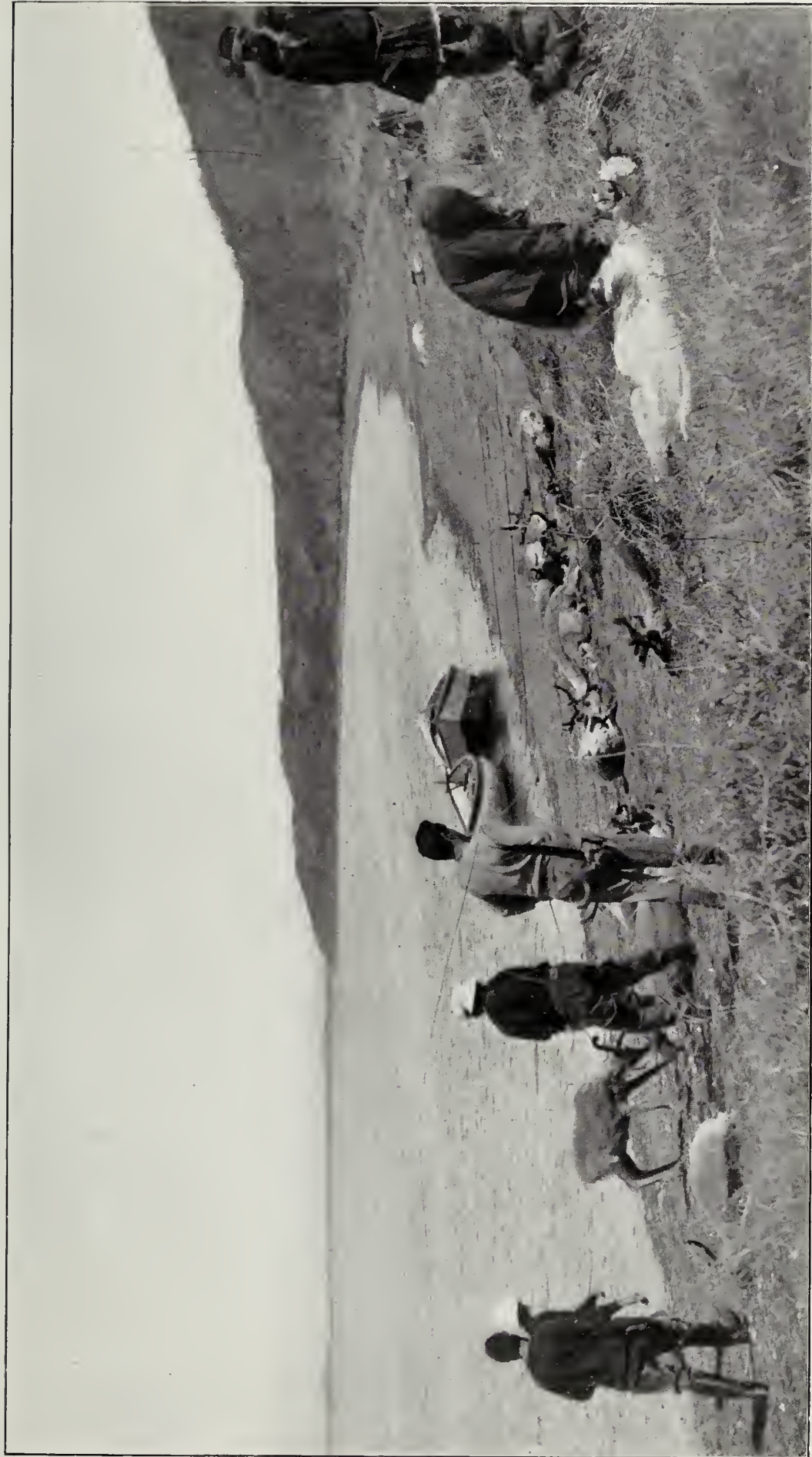


FAMILY REINDEER, SIBERIA.



REINDEER SECURED FOR HOBBLING, BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA.

Photograph by William Hamilton, Ph. D. Page 50.



REINDEER HOBBLLED ON BEACH, BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA.

Photograph by William Hamilton, Ph. D. Page 50.

No. 11,



REINDEER LASSEED, BARON KORF BAY, SIBERIA. Page 50.

No. 12.



LOADING REINDEER, BARON KORF BAY SIBERIA.
Photographs by William Hamilton, Ph. D. Page 50.

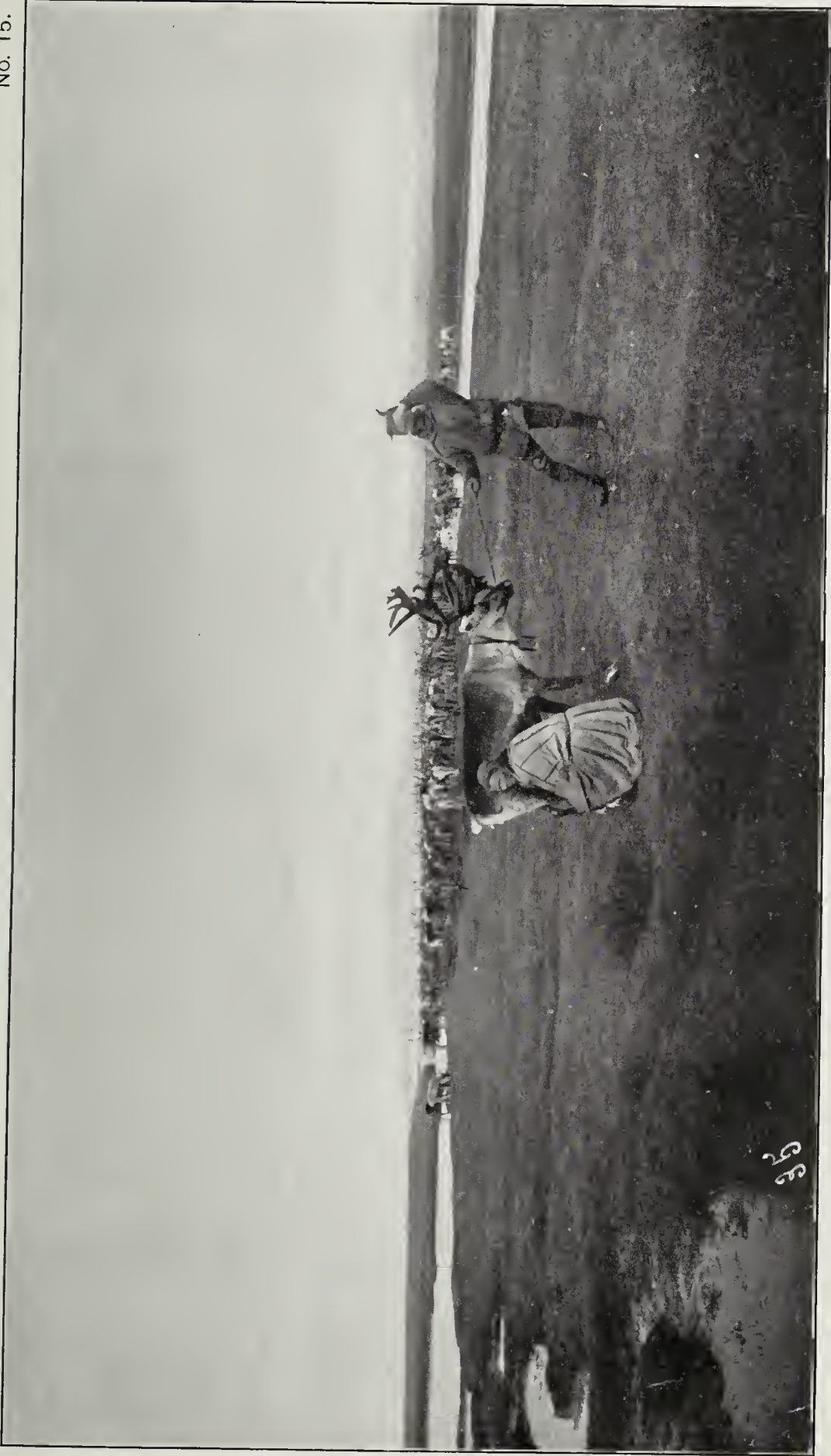


HOISTING REINDEER ON U. S. REVENUE CUTTER BEAR. Page 50.



Ojello. H. R. Marsh. S. R. Spriggs.

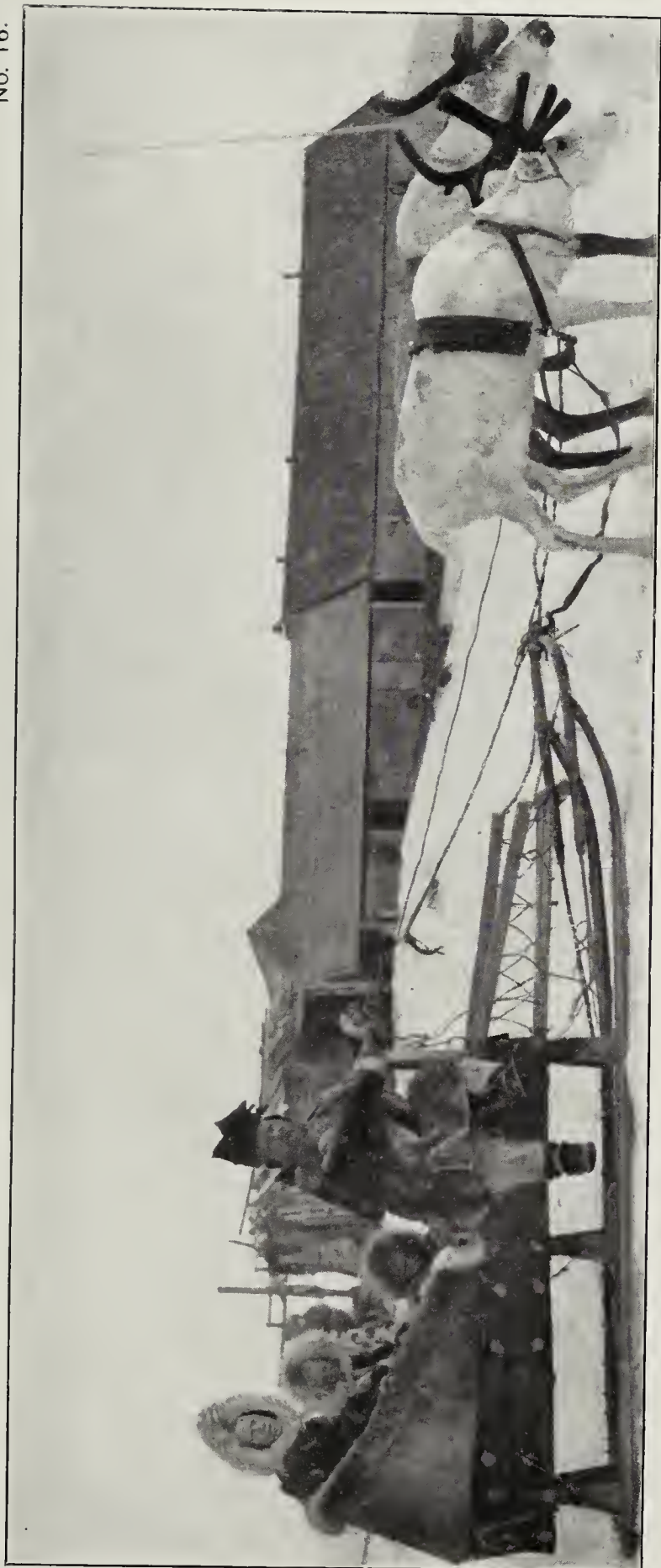
GROUP AT POINT BARROW.



MILKING REINDEER, TELLER REINDEER STATION.

Photograph by Tappan Adney.

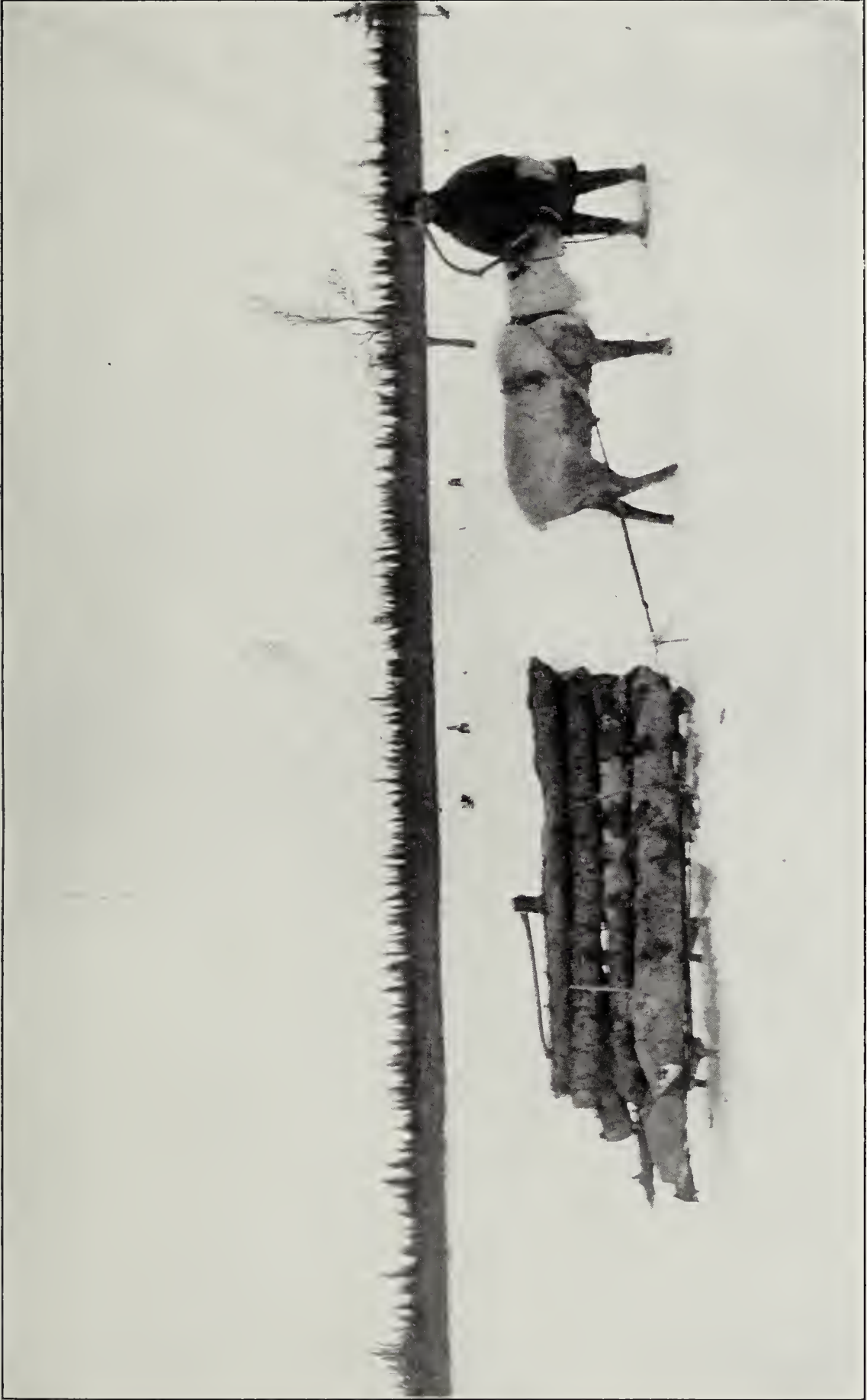
96



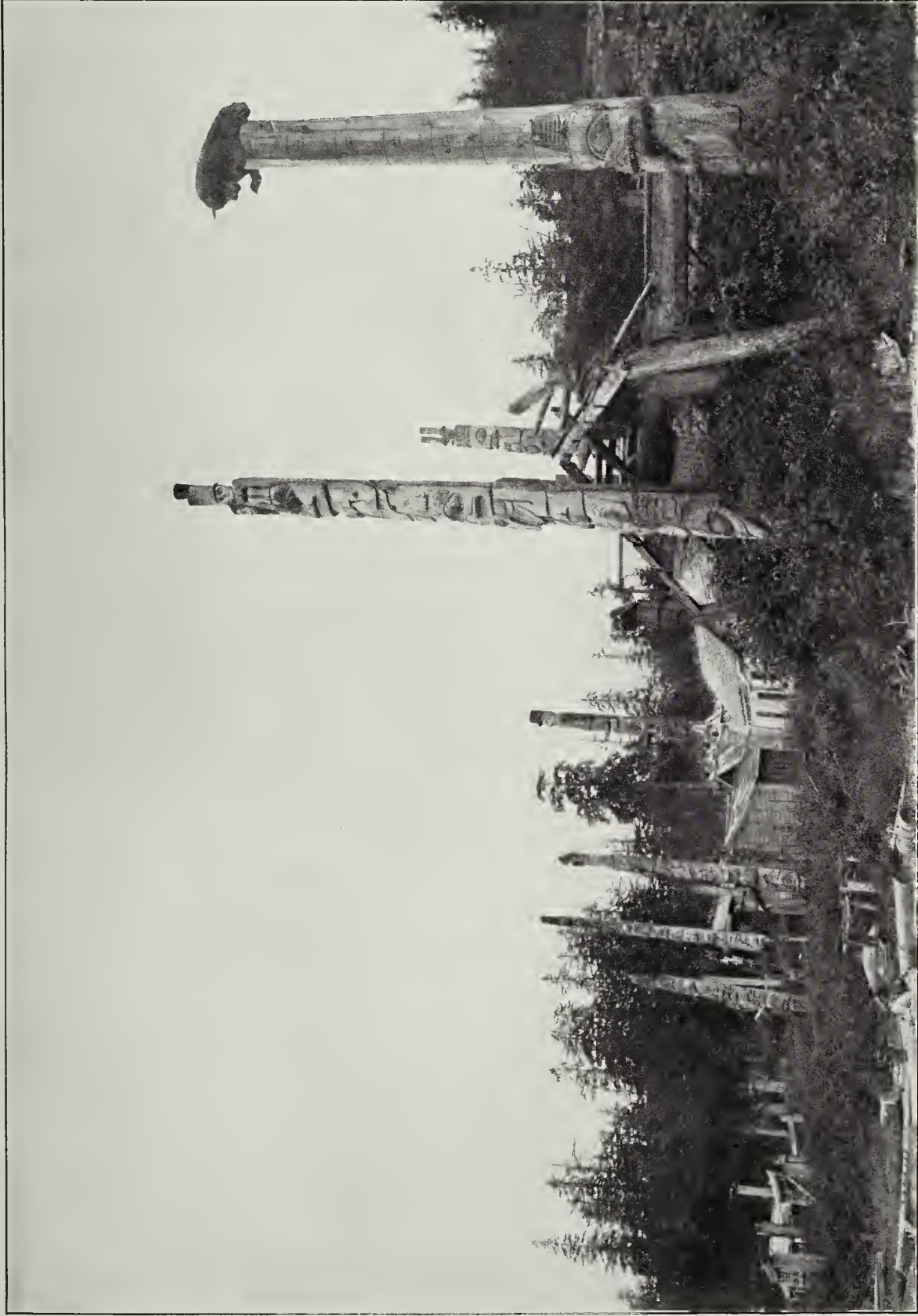
MR. T. L. BREVIG AND FAMILY READY FOR A SLEIGH RIDE, TELLER STATION.

Photograph by Kleinschmidt.





DRAWING WOOD WITH REINDEER, EATON STATION. Page 22.



OLD TOTEM COLUMNS, KASAAN, ALASKA, 1901.
Photograph by H. W. Spear, Chief Engineer, R. C. S.

No. 20.



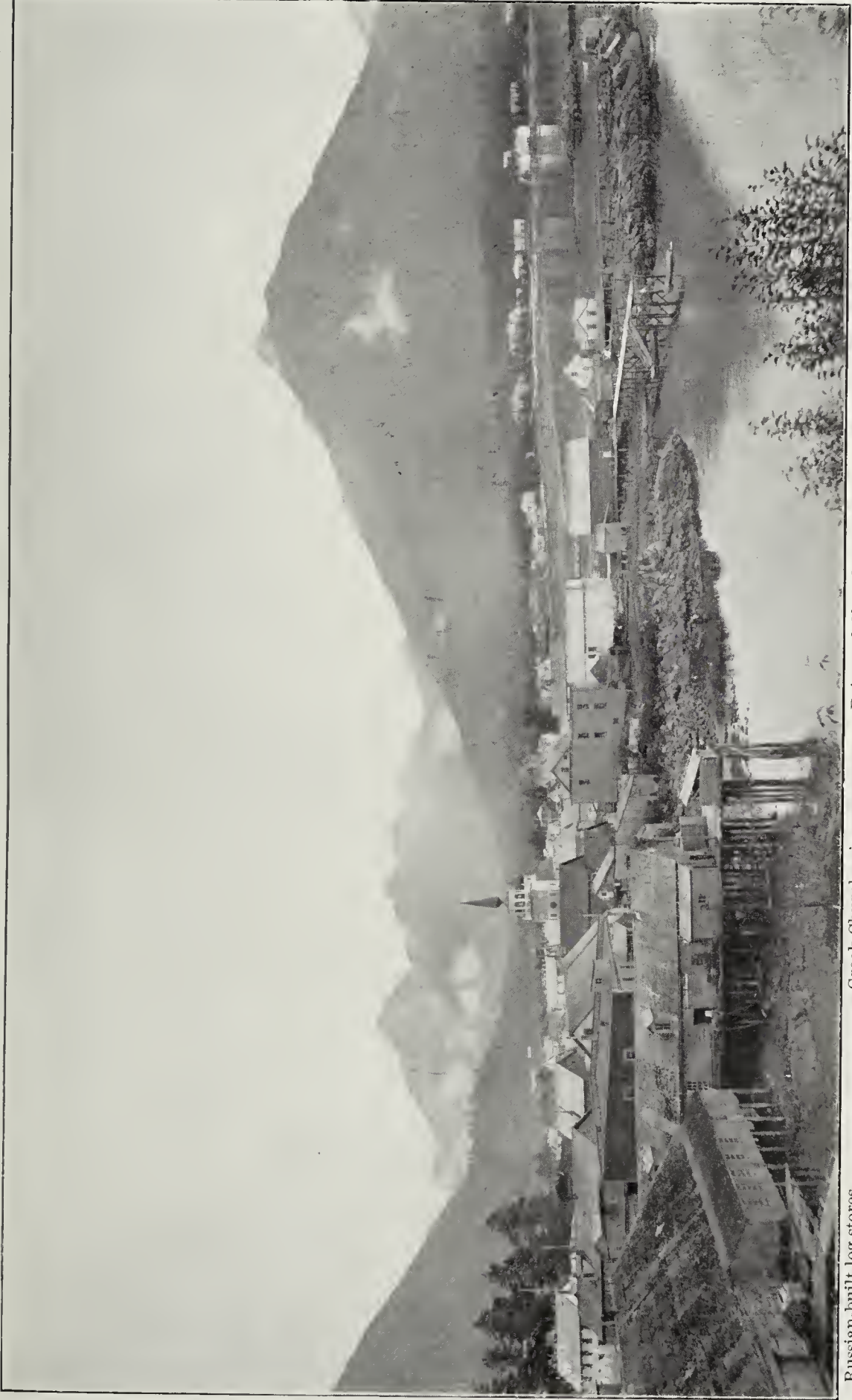
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, JACKSON ALASKA.

No. 21.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, KASAAN, ALASKA.

Erected 1901 by "The Kasaan Bay Mining Company" for the use of the Hydah Natives.



Russian-built log stores.

Greek Church spire.

Episcopal Church.

Group of Presbyterian mission buildings.

SITKA.

Photograph by William Hamilton, Ph. D. Page 59.



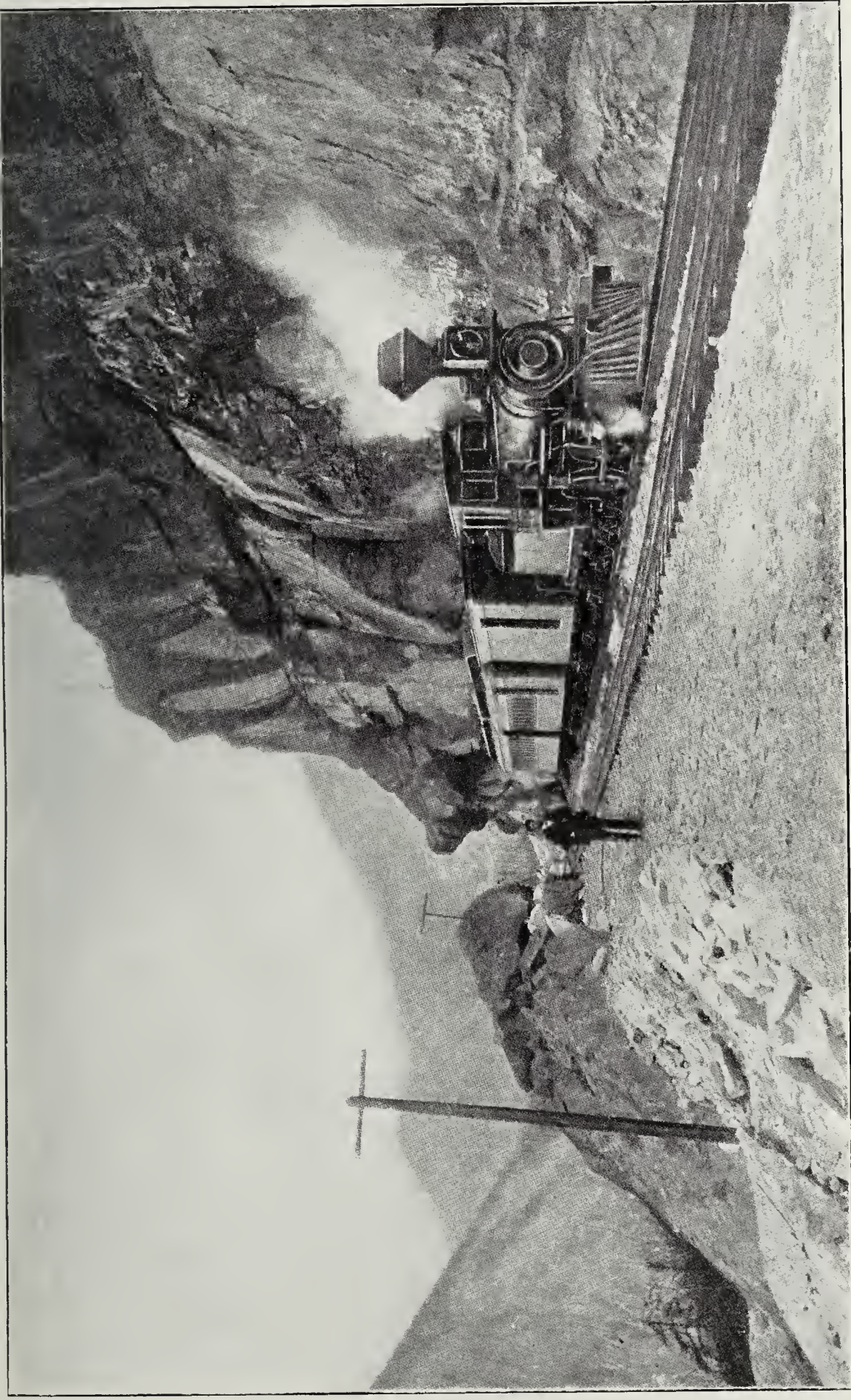
MISS OLGA HILTON AND CLASS IN DOMESTIC SCIENCE, SITKA SCHOOL NO. 1.

Photograph by Merrill, of Boston, Mass. Page 59.



PORT ETCHES, ALASKA, 1901.

Photograph by H. W. Spear, Chief Engineer, R. C. S.



THE FIRST RAILWAY IN ALASKA. Page 53.



PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL, WOOD ISLAND, ALASKA.

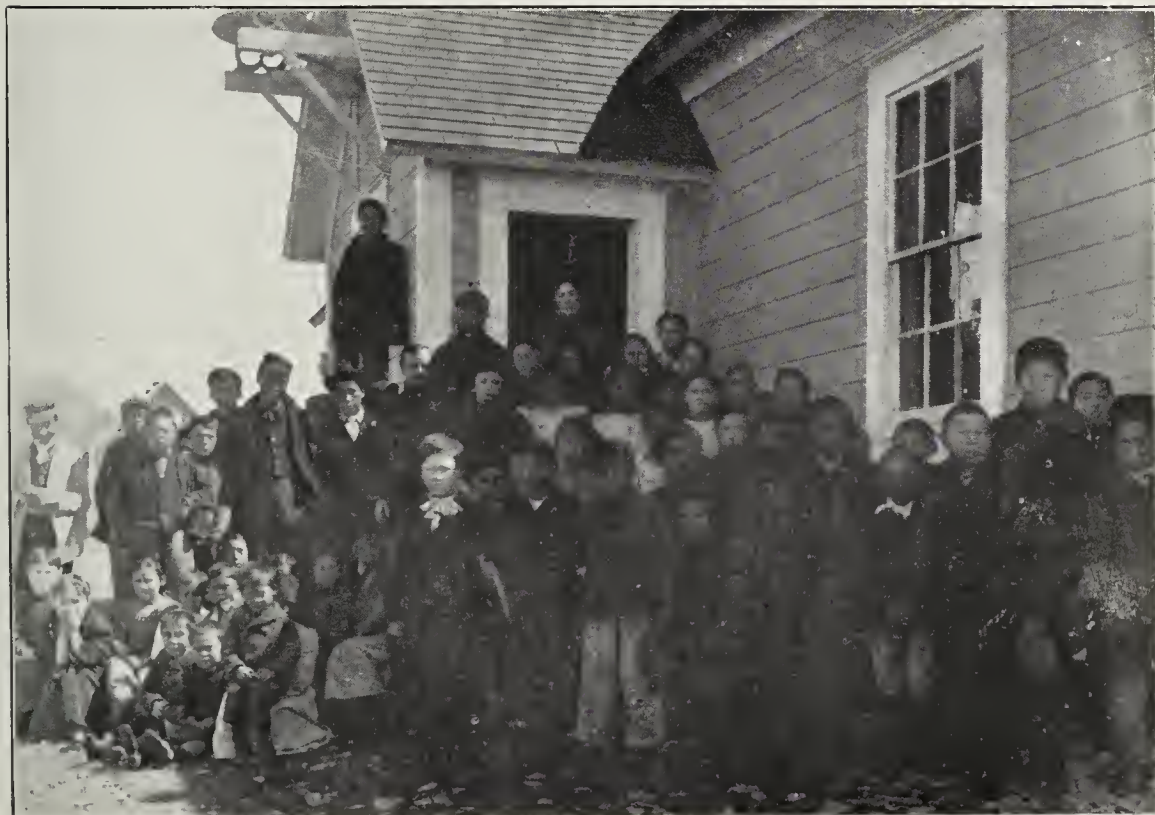
Photograph by R. G. Slifer, teacher. Page 59.



C. C. SOLTER, TEACHER, AND PUPILS, PUBLIC SCHOOL, KODIAK, ALASKA. PAGE 59.



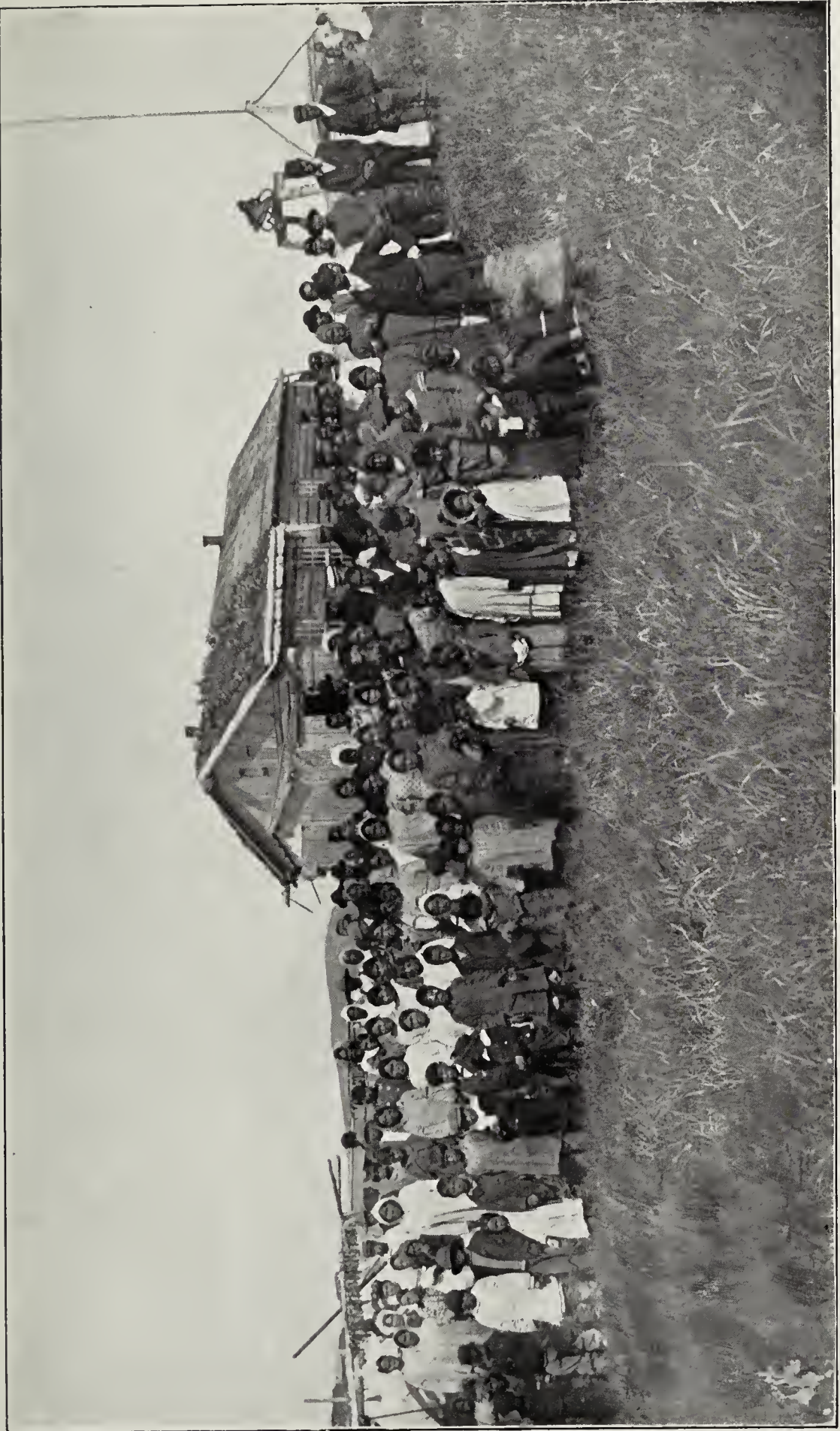
MRS. S. BERNARDI'S CLASS IN GEOGRAPHY, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES. Page 54.



PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL, UNALASKA. Page 43.



PUPILS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL, CAPE PRINCE OF WALES, 1902. Page 54.



SCHOOLHOUSE AND PUPILS (ESKIMO), SWEDISH EVANGELICAL UNION MISSION, UNALAKLIK, ALASKA. Page 26.



F. H. Gambell, M. D. A. Hovick. Mrs. Brevig. Mrs. Campbell. E. O. Campbell, M. D.
T. L. Brevig. Dr. Sheldon Jackson. A. R. Cheever.

CONFERENCE OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, TELLER REINDEER STATION, 1901.

Photograph by F. A. Walpole.



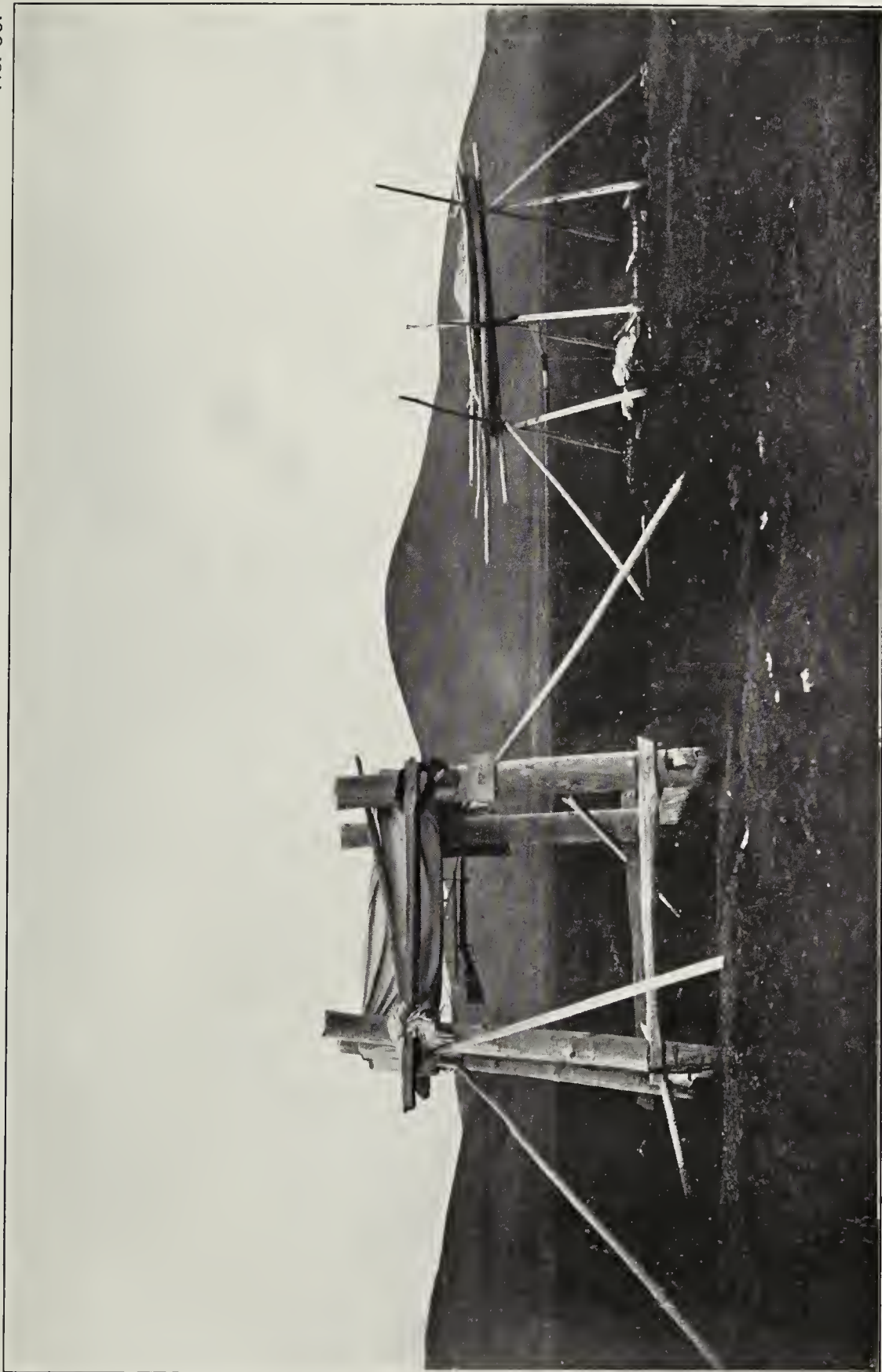
REV. AND MRS. T. L. BREVIG AND CHILDREN, MR. HOVICK, AND GROUP OF ESKIMO CHILDREN
IN THE ORPHANAGE.



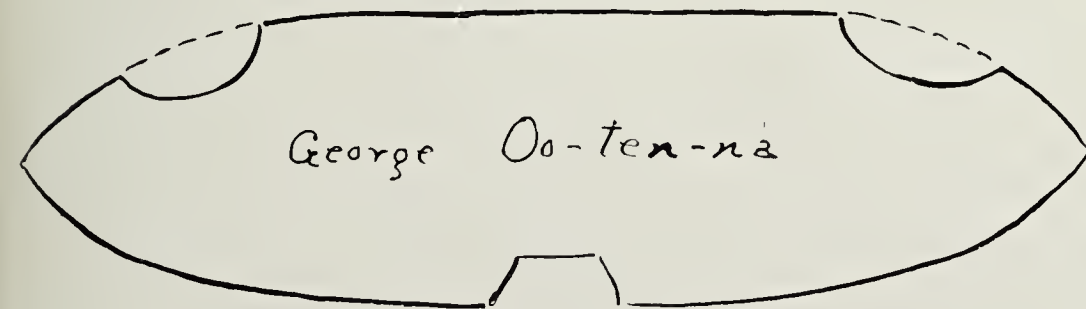
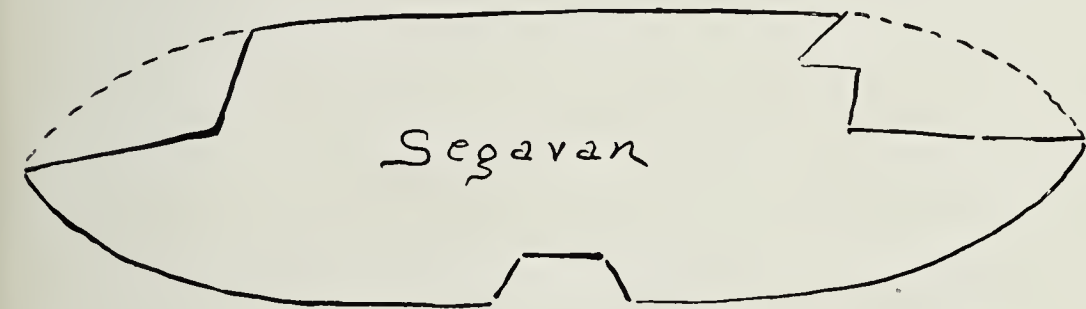
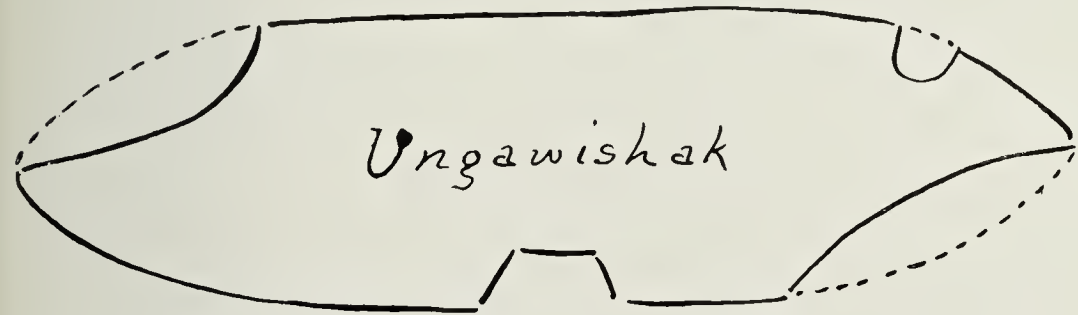
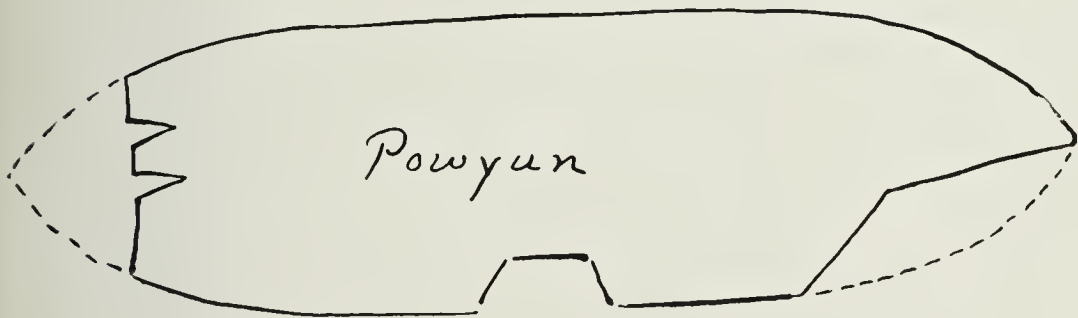
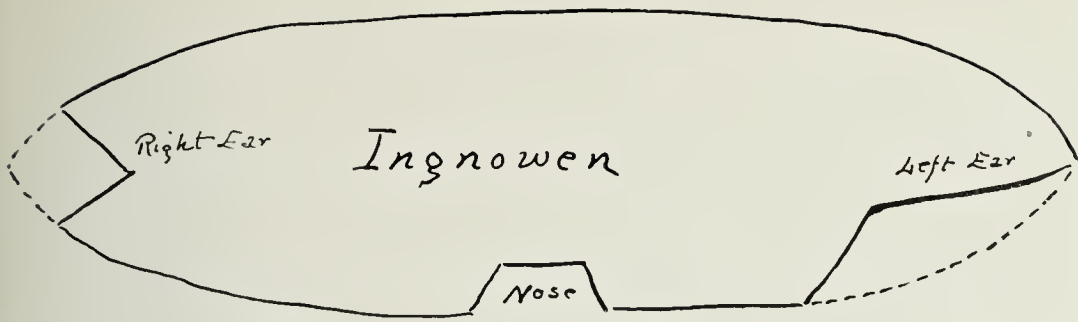
ESKIMO BOY AND GIRL, TELLER REINDEER STATION.



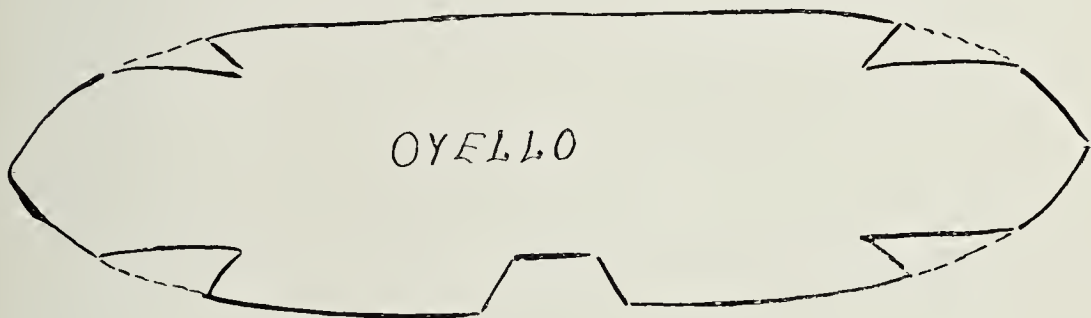
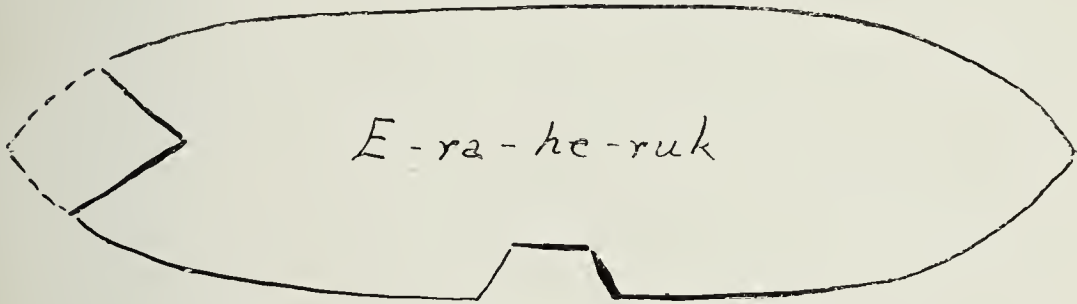
BERING MONUMENT, PETROPAVLOVSK, KAMCHATKA, SIBERIA.



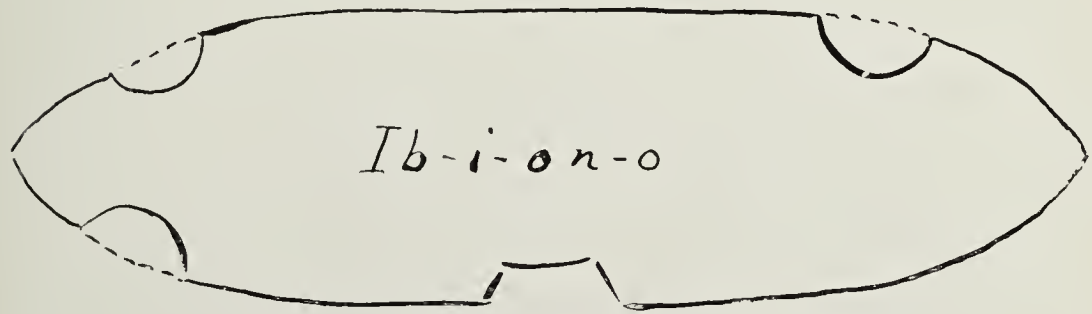
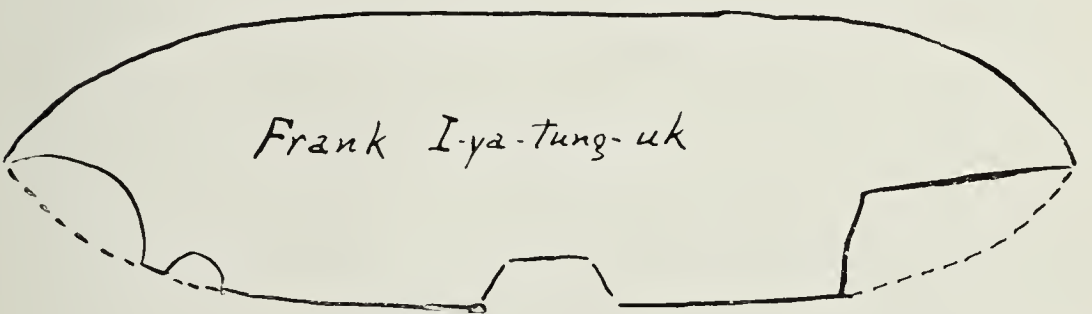
ESKIMO DEAD DEPOSITED UPON SCAFFOLDS, TELLER REINDEER STATION.



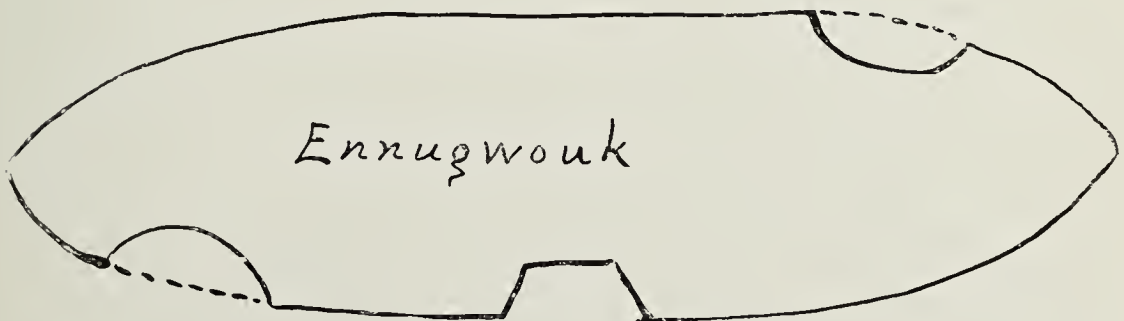
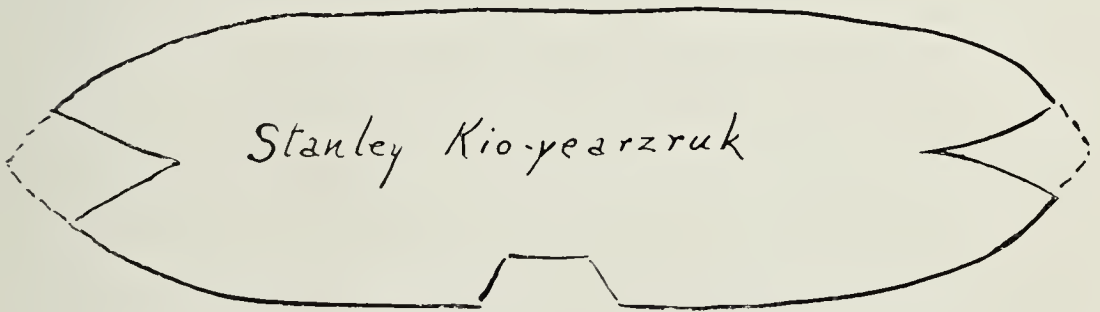
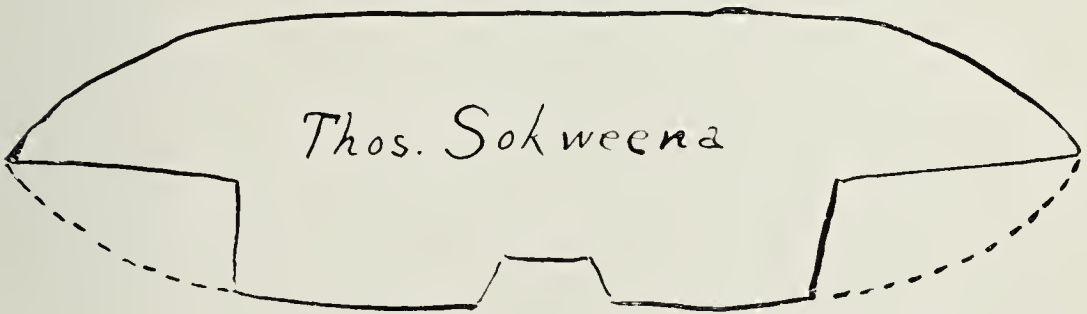
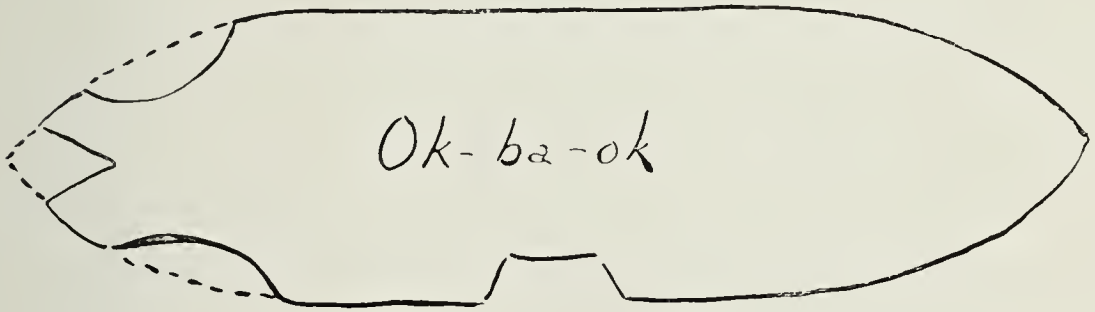
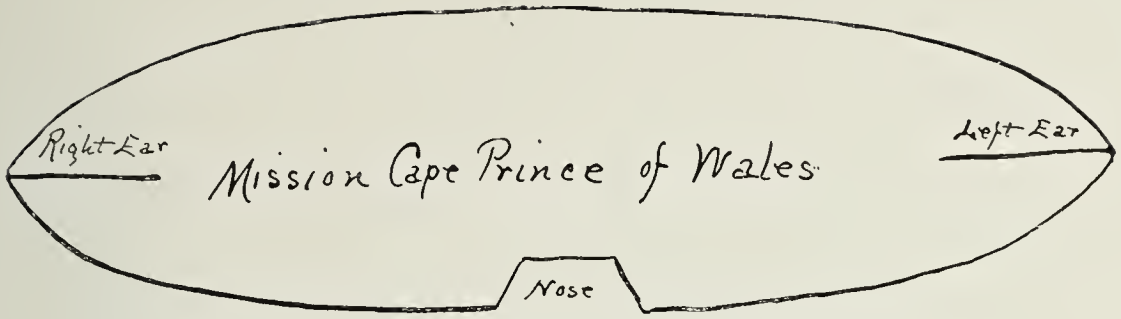
REINDEER BRANDS ADOPTED IN ALASKA.



REINDEER BRANDS ADOPTED IN ALASKA.



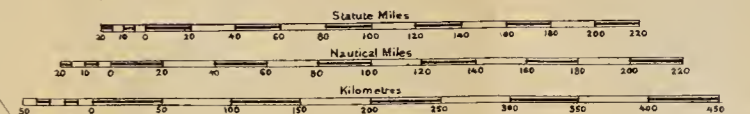
REINDEER BRANDS ADOPTED IN ALASKA.



GENERAL CHART OF ALASKA

TO ACCOMPANY REINDEER REPORT BY
 SHELDON JACKSON LL.D.
 GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.
 1903.

Scale 360000



DISTANCE TABLE.

FROM PORTLAND ORE. TO SITKA
 (THROUGH THE SOUNDS) 650 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO CIRCLE 107.5 MILES

CIRCLE TO DAWSON 300 MILES

DAWSON TO FT. SELKIRK 175 MILES

FT. SELKIRK TO DYER 400 MILES

DYER TO JUNEAU 108 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO NOME 225 MILES

SEATTLE WASH. TO SHAGWAY 1900 MILES

SHAGWAY TO TANANA 1180 MILES

TANANA TO ST. MICHAEL 610 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO SAN FRANCISCO CAL. 3138 MILES

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. TO DAWSON CANADA 4408 MILES

SEATTLE WASH. TO DAWSON CANADA 4008 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO KOTZEBUE MISS. 460 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO EATON 240 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO TANANA 610 MILES

TANANA TO DAWSON CANADA 610 MILES

SAN FRANCISCO CAL. TO UNALASKA 3070 MILES

UNALASKA TO ST. MICHAEL 770 MILES

ST. MICHAEL TO TANANA 610 MILES

TANANA TO DAWSON CANADA 610 MILES

SEATTLE WASH. TO UNALASKA 1950 MILES

SEATTLE TO JUNEAU 101 MILES

JUNEAU TO SHAGWAY 101 MILES

EATON TO NOME 240 MILES



DISTANCE TABLE.

FROM PORTLAND ORE. TO SITKA (THROUGH THE SOUNDS) 650 MILES
 ST. MICHAEL TO CIRCLE 107.5 MILES
 CIRCLE TO DAWSON 300 MILES
 DAWSON TO FT. SELKIRK 175 MILES
 FT. SELKIRK TO DYER 400 MILES
 DYER TO JUNEAU 108 MILES
 ST. MICHAEL TO NOME 236 MILES
 SEATTLE WASH. TO SKAGWAY 1000 MILES
 SKAGWAY TO TANANA 1180 MILES
 TANANA TO ST. MICHAEL 610 MILES
 ST. MICHAEL TO SAN FRANCISCO CAL. 3138 MILES
 SAN FRANCISCO CAL. TO DAWSON CANADA 4408 MILES
 SEATTLE WASH. TO DAWSON CANADA 4018 MILES
 ST. MICHAEL TO HOTZELBU MOUNTAINS 460 MILES

Straight Line

JUNEAU TO DAWSON CANADA 863 MILES
 SAN FRANCISCO CAL. TO UNALASKA 2368 MILES
 UNALASKA TO ST. MICHAEL 770 MILES
 ST. MICHAEL TO TANANA 610 MILES
 TANANA TO DAWSON CANADA 371 MILES
 SEATTLE WASH. TO UNALASKA 1954 MILES
 SEATTLE TO JUNEAU 899 MILES
 JUNEAU TO SKAGWAY 101 MILES
 EATON TO NOME 240 MILES
 HUTCHER TO VALDEZ 107 MILES
 VALDEZ TO CIRCLE 593 MILES
 SEATTLE TO NOME 2725 MILES
 SAN FRANCISCO TO NOME 3139 MILES
 SEATTLE TO YORK 2711 MILES
 SAN FRANCISCO TO YORK 3185 MILES
 NOME TO YORK 100 MILES

West from Greenwich

APPENDIX.

REQUEST TO SECRETARY OF TREASURY FOR TRANSPORTATION
ON THE REVENUE CUTTERS OF THE AGENTS OF THE BUREAU OF
EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D C., April 4, 1902.

SIR: Referring to the fact that for twelve seasons past, with the single exception of the summer of 1898, through the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury and the courtesy of the chief of the Revenue-Cutter Service, and of the captains commanding the cutters cruising in Alaskan waters, the general agent of education for Alaska has been able to establish new and inspect old schools, visit reindeer stations and procure, purchase, and transport domestic reindeer into Alaska; and also to the fact that on account of there being no regular line of steamers that furnish the necessary facilities for the prosecution of this work, this Bureau has depended for the continuance of the important work in those distant regions upon the cooperation of the Treasury Department and the facilities afforded by its revenue cutters. I therefore respectfully suggest that a letter be written to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury requesting, if compatible with the rules of his office—

First. That he will kindly instruct the commanding officers of the revenue cutters in Alaskan waters to extend to the agents of this Bureau such facilities as may be convenient to them and necessary for their work of inspection.

Second. That the commanding officer of the U. S. S. *Bear*, on his journey north, be instructed to convey the agent of this Bureau to the Siberian coast and call at Baroness Korf Bay and transport to Alaska one load of reindeer, at such time as shall be convenient for the commanding officer of the vessel; the extra coal for such trip to be provided from the reindeer fund.

Third. Recalling the fact that in northern and western Alaska there are a number of teachers and schools at places where there are no courts of law or Government officials for the protection of property, and where the only semblance of Government control is the authority exercised by the captain of the revenue cutter, it is further suggested that you request the Secretary of the Treasury, if compatible with the rules of his office, to authorize the commanding officer of the cutter *Bear* to extend to the missionaries and Government teachers outside

of the reach of courts, such protection as he can, and also that he give special attention to preventing unlawful encroachments upon the reindeer herds fostered by the Government in that region.

Fourth. Mr. Samuel R. Spriggs, Government teacher, has now been at Point Barrow, between 400 and 500 miles north of the Arctic Circle, for three years, and it is important for the continuance of his health that he be brought south next fall for a temporary change of climate. I would, therefore, suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to authorize the commanding officer of the cutter that visits that distant arctic post on his return trip south to bring out Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs at least as far as Nome, where they can secure transportation on commercial vessels.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 (Signed) W. T. HARRIS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANT AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., April 12, 1902.

SIR: Having received from the Secretary of the Treasury a favorable response to my request that you be permitted to travel upon the revenue cutters in Alaskan waters in discharge of your official duties of inspecting schools and reindeer stations, you will make your arrangements to join and sail northward on the revenue cutter *Bear*.

You are authorized and instructed on your journey across the continent to stop off at all points where you have business in the interests of your work to transact.

Very truly, yours,
 W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

Dr. WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Assistant Agent, Education in Alaska, Washington, D. C.

LETTER OF INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., June 20, 1902.

SIR: You are hereby directed to proceed to Teller Reindeer Station, Alaska, where you will adjust matters with the Laplanders who are

asking for the loan of a herd of reindeer from the Government. While in these northern waters, if the opportunity offers, it will be well for you to visit Golofnin, Teller, Cape Prince of Wales, and Gambell (St. Lawrence Island).

If arrangements can be made with Captain Healy, of the cutter *Thetis*, you will also visit the mouth of the Anadyr River, Siberia, and learn what reply the Siberian merchants of that region are prepared to make to the communication of Lieutenant Bertholf, left with them a year ago, with regard to their undertaking to supply the American Government regularly, if desired, with reindeer.

You are authorized and instructed, on your journey across the continent, to stop off at such points where you may have business in the interests of your work to transact. And, as the matter of time is important, you are authorized to use the limited train between Washington and Chicago.

Respectfully, yours,

W. T. HARRIS,

United States Commissioner of Education.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent of Education in Alaska, Washington, D. C.

REQUEST TO SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOR TRANSPORTATION
ON REVENUE CUTTERS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,

Washington, D. C., June 16, 1902.

SIR: In furtherance of the work of this Bureau I have directed Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, to proceed to Alaska, visit, and inspect the school stations at Unalaklik, Golofnin Bay, Teller, Cape Prince of Wales, Gambell (St. Lawrence Island), and also make a call at the mouth of the Anadyr River for special information with regard to the reindeer in that section, and, if the opportunity arises, he will also visit the school at the mouth of the Nushagak River.

As there are no regular lines of steamers that furnish the necessary facilities for the prosecution of this work, this Bureau has depended, in the continuance of its important work in those distant regions, upon the cooperation of the Treasury Department and the facilities afforded by the revenue cutters. I therefore respectfully suggest that a letter be written to the honorable the Secretary of the Treasury requesting, if compatible with the rules of his office, that he will kindly instruct the commanding officer of the revenue cutter *Thetis* (that I am informed

is stationed in northern Bering Sea) to convey Dr. Jackson to the above places.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GRANTS THE GENERAL AGENT OF EDUCATION IN ALASKA TRANSPORTATION ON THE REVENUE CUTTER THETIS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 19, 1902.

SIR: I have the honor to state that agreeably to your request of the 17th instant, Capt. M. A. Healy, commanding the U. S. S. *Thetis*, has been directed to receive Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, on board that vessel, and, in the course of his cruising, to convey him to the places named in your communication.

A copy of the letter to Captain Healy is inclosed for your information.

Respectfully,

L. M. SHAW, *Secretary*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

COMMANDING OFFICER OF CUTTER THETIS INSTRUCTED TO FURNISH TRANSPORTATION TO DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 19, 1902.

SIR: You are directed, upon application, to receive Dr. Sheldon Jackson, general agent of education in Alaska, on board the *Thetis*, and convey him in the course of your cruising to the school stations at Unalaklik, Golofnin Bay, Teller, Cape Prince of Wales, Gambell (St. Lawrence Island), and also to the mouth of the Anadyr River in Alaska, with a view to his inspection of the school service at the above-named places, and to securing special information with regard to the reindeer in the Anadyr River section.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Assistant Secretary.

Capt. M. A. HEALY, R. C. S.,
Commanding U. S. S. Thetis, Unalaska, Alaska.

CAPT. M. A. HEALY OFFERS DR. SHELDON JACKSON TRANSPORTATION
TO BRISTOL BAY.

U. S. STEAMER THETIS,
Union Bay, British Columbia, May 11, 1902.

My DEAR DOCTOR: In view of the fact that the *Thetis* is to convey Judge Wickersham and court from Nome to Bristol Bay in August, if you can time your arrival in Nome so as to complete your trip, as outlined in telegram received to-day, before August, or by arranging with Captain Shoemaker and the court for them to accompany us to Anadir thence to Bristol Bay, I shall be pleased to accommodate you. Under ordinary circumstances we ought to make the trip from Nome to Anadir and return, including stops mentioned by you, in about two weeks.

I would suggest that, if possible, you join us at Nome and make your trip first, after which you might wish to accompany us to Bristol Bay and Unalaska, where we will go for coal in either case.

There is a good surgeon, a good room in the cabin, and plenty of good things for you to eat as long as you may wish to stay.

Cordially, yours,

M. A. HEALY,
Captain, Revenue-Cutter Service.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
*General Agent Education in Alaska,
Interior Department, Washington, D. C.*

REQUEST TO RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT FOR PERMISSION TO PURCHASE
REINDEER IN SIBERIA.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., April 5, 1902.

SIR: I had the honor on April 4 to make application through you to the Secretary of the Treasury to allow the revenue-cutter *Bear* on its annual cruise northward to call at Baroness Korf Bay, Siberia, procure a load of reindeer, and transport them to Alaska. As the *Bear* is under orders to sail from San Francisco about April 25, but little time remains to complete final arrangements for the summer's work in Alaska. As it is necessary to secure from the Russian Government permission to purchase reindeer at Baroness Korf or elsewhere in Siberia, and as the time is now limited to a few weeks in which to secure the necessary permission and furnish the same to the commanding officer of the *Bear*, therefore I would suggest that the Secretary of State be informed of the urgency of the case and asked whether he could procure a permit, through the minister at St. Peters-

burg, by cable, for the United States Government to purchase 300 head of reindeer this present season.

For the information of the honorable the Secretary of State I append a memorandum of all purchases of reindeer made by this office in Siberia to the present date.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed)

W. T. HARRIS, *Commissioner.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

SECRETARY OF STATE TELEGRAPHS TO SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
PERMISSION OF RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE REINDEER.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *April 24, 1902.*

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR:

Referring to your telegram April 23, St. Petersburg replies minister of agriculture has agreed to authorize exportation to America of 300 head reindeer from Baron Korff Bay, provided sale is for cash and is under control of the local Cossack authorities.

(Signed)

JOHN HAY.

REQUEST FOR TRANSPORTATION ON U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT
"WARREN."

[Telegram.]

SEATTLE, *July 2, 1902.*

COMMISSIONER EDUCATION,

Washington, D. C.:

Army transport *Warren* sails Alaska Saturday. Ask Secretary War telegraph me passage.

SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent.

SECRETARY OF WAR GRANTS DR. SHELDON JACKSON TRANSPORTA-
TION ON U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT "WARREN."

[Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 3, 1902.*

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

Occidental Hotel, Seattle, Wash.:

Passage on transport *Warren* granted by War Department.

LOVICK PIERCE,
Acting Commissioner.

PAPERS RELATING TO INSPECTION OF REINDEER.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Port of Sitka, Alaska, May 14, 1902.

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Since arriving here the inclosed letter has been brought to my attention. It refers to the reindeer Mr. Bertholf brought over last year and was answered from this office. Since then we have heard nothing of it. It seems peculiar none of us should have been informed of it or have known of it while in Washington. I should think that it would be advisable for you to take the matter up with the Department of Agriculture for it would be out of the question for us to comply with the requirements of this order, and without complying with it we would have to forbid the importations altogether.

Very truly, yours,
 (Signed)

D. H. JARVIS, *Collector.*

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, October 5, 1901.

SIR: The attention of this Department has been called by the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, to recent alleged importations of reindeer into your district from Siberia, presumably without inspection or quarantine, and stating that "there is great danger of introducing some of the worst animal plagues of the Old World by the importation of reindeer in this manner." He suggests that in the case of future importations of these animals an inspection should be made by an officer of the Bureau of Animal Industry to the end that a quarantine may be enforced, or exportation required, according as the animals may be found afflicted with disease, curable or incurable.

In this connection your attention is invited to the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of December 28, 1899, promulgated by this Department in its circular of February 16, 1900 (T. D. 22014), copy herewith for ready reference, which prescribe that all ruminants imported on the Pacific seaboard are subject to inspection and quarantine at San Diego, Cal., and you are informed that the ports of your district are not excepted from such requirement because of their geographical location.

The importation of these animals into your district, therefore, as allowed, without inspection or quarantine at San Diego was technically in violation of such regulations.

I will thank you to report fully as to the facts in the case, giving the dates of importations, names of importers, the condition of the animals on arrival, what inspection or quarantine, if any, was had, the destination of the animals, and their present location.

In the case of future importations of this character into your district from Siberia or any other foreign country, you will at once notify the Department by wire to the end that proper inspections may be had, and quarantine enforced if found necessary. The Secretary of Agriculture states that in such event an exception will be made to the regulations aforesaid, and that an inspector will be sent into your district to make the required examination. This Department concurs in the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture that every precaution should be taken to protect Alaska as well as other parts of the territory of the United States from destructive animal diseases liable to be introduced by the unrestricted importation of reindeer from Siberia.

Respectfully,

O. L. SPAULDING,
Acting Secretary.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS,
Sitka, Alaska.

SEATTLE, WASH., *July 4, 1902.*

MY DEAR LIEUTENANT: YOURS of May 14 inclosing a communication from Secretary Spaulding with regard to the entry of deer into Alaska at hand. I went to see Secretary Wilson at the Agricultural Department and had a talk with him on the subject. He was inclined to send an inspector, which I urged him to do, especially a medical man trained in cattle diseases who would be able to find out something about the foot rot among the reindeer.

I informed him, however, that so far as preventing the introduction of reindeer this season, they would be too late, as the revenue cutter (if they brought any at all) would have them all landed and distributed before the inspector could reach the place.

At the same time I urged him to send up somebody that was expert in studying animal diseases, and offered him every assistance that we can give. I left him, however, with the impression that nothing would be done, as he wanted the Interior Department to pay the expenses of his agent, and I suggested to him that our fund was too small.

Very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,
United States General Agent of Education, Alaska.
Lieut. D. H. JARVIS, R. C. S.,
Sitka, Alaska.

THE ITINERARY FOR 1902.

By WILLIAM HAMILTON, Ph. D.,
Assistant Agent of Education in Alaska.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., December 12, 1902.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions to join the U. S. S. *Bear* for the annual tour of inspection of United States public schools and reindeer stations in northwestern and Arctic Alaska, I left Washington on April 14, and arrived at Seattle six days later. On the morning of April 22 the *Bear* steamed into the harbor from San Francisco, where she had partially outfitted for her summer's work. The following days passed swiftly in completing the arrangements for the eight months' cruise in the deserted seas and along the barren shores of the Arctic regions. Finally, on April 28, the last details were complete—the ship's stores, the schoolbooks and apparatus for the public schools in the Bering Sea and Arctic Ocean regions and the lumber for use in the untimbered north safely stowed away—and the vessel swung out into Puget Sound and started on her voyage.

The roster of the *Bear's* officers was as follows: Capt. Francis Tuttle, commanding; executive officer, Second Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet; navigator, Second Lieut. Ernest E. Mead; Second Lieut. Philip H. Scott; Third Lieut. Eben Barker; Chief Engineer Nathaniel E. Cutchin; Assistant Engineer Frank G. Snyder; Assistant Engineer M. N. Usina; Surg. Alanson Weeks, M. D. During the entire cruise my shipmate in the captain's cabin was Capt. J. P. Thompson, U. S. Army (retired).

At Port Townsend a short stay was made in order that the ship's company might receive their salary through the collector of customs, the last payment anyone would receive until the return of the vessel to civilization eight months later.

On the evening of May 1 anchor was weighed, the *Bear* headed into the "Inside Passage," and during the next day steamed northward under cloudless skies through waters as smooth as glass, shut in between the mountains of Vancouver Island on the left and of those of British Columbia on the right.

At 3.15, May 2, the vessel made fast to the huge wharf at Comox, Vancouver Island, where we were to coal for the cruise. This took three days, and while the vessel was invaded by the grimy Chinamen who stowed the coal into the bunkers, we made use of the opportunity to become acquainted with the quaint village with its little cottages, trim gardens, and winding paths along the shores of the land-locked bay. By the courtesy of the manager of the collieries, a special train took us to Union, about 10 miles away, where we spent a day visiting one of the mines.

On May 5, with coal in the bunkers, piled in the waist, and heaped in sacks on the quarter-deck, the *Bear* headed out of the bay and turned northward into the Gulf of Georgia. Captain Tuttle wished to avail himself of the shelter afforded by the protected waters as long as possible, and intended to reach the North Pacific through Queen Charlotte Sound at the northern end of Vancouver Island. At its northern extremity the Gulf of Georgia narrows into Discovery Passage and this strait in turn contracts into Seymour Narrows, where the shores approach within a few hundred yards of each other. Through the contracted channel the tide boils and surges. Ships are timed to reach this dangerous place at slack water when the passage of the Narrows is comparatively easy. However, there have been numerous accidents at this point. On June 18, 1875, the U. S. S. *Saranac*, one of the old side-wheel steamers, attempted to go through Seymour Narrows at an unfavorable stage of the tide and was forced broadside upon the rocks. There was only time to lower a boat with the ship's papers and a few provisions before the vessel sank in 60 fathoms. Her crew camped on shore while a small boat went to Nanaimo, 90 miles distant, and secured assistance.

At 7.30 a. m., May 6, the *Bear* entered Seymour Narrows. When the vessel was about halfway through, she was struck by a cross current sweeping between two islands into the main channel. This cross current apparently struck the *Bear's* starboard quarter and thus forced her bow against the shore rocks. The vessel struck two glancing blows. In less time than it takes to write it the entire ship's company was on deck, each man at his position for "abandon ship," and the boats were ready to be lowered. The vessel had swung clear of the shore and in a short time reached the smooth water above the Narrows. Here she anchored and Lieutenant Mead went below to find out, if possible, what damage had been done. He reported that there was a slight leak forward, but that, apparently, there was no serious injury. The leakage was easily controlled. However, knowing that during the summer the vessel would have to do rough work in making her way through the ice fields in Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, Captain Tuttle at once decided to return to Seattle in order

that the ship might go on dry dock where a thorough examination could be made.

Off Comox the vessel anchored while Lieutenant Scott hastened to the village with telegrams for the Department, telling of the accident. With favoring tides and smooth water we made a quick passage back to Seattle, arriving there on the 7th. In compliance with instructions contained in a telegram from the Treasury Department, the vessel without delay went on the dry dock at Moran's shipyard. When the vessel was high and dry, it was seen that the damage was somewhat greater than had been supposed. The ironwork of the stem was broken and crushed into the woodwork behind it, and the keel for about 20 feet from the bow was also seriously battered. These broken parts had to be cut out and replaced; it was also necessary to remove and replace much of the Australian bark with which the bow was sheathed. Ten days were consumed in the making of the repairs, although the work was pushed with all possible rapidity day and night. At 4 p. m., May 18, the *Bear* made a second start, and this time passed through the Straits of Fuca into the North Pacific and headed for the Aleutian Islands. The voyage was uneventful.

At daylight on May 30, we turned into Unalga Pass, between Unalaska and Unalga islands of the Aleutian chain, whose 70 rocky, untimbered islands extend westward a thousand miles beyond the Alaskan Peninsula, the mountain peaks of a partially submerged range stretching toward Siberia. Unalga Pass is full of strong tidal currents and is frequently swept by williwaws of great force. After the long voyage, very refreshing to the eyes were the outlying, surge-beaten pinnacles of rock, the cloud-swept headlands, and the untimbered mountain sides carpeted with shrubs, grass, and moss, kept intensely green by the almost perpetual fog and rain. Snow still lingered on the mountain tops and filled the sheltered ravines. In a few hours we rounded Priest Rock, standing like a sentinel at the entrance of Unalaska Bay, and steamed 12 miles to the village of Unalaska, which lies stretched along the beach at the head of the bay.

Four days were busily passed in attending to the affairs of the flourishing public school at this place, conferring with the teachers, Mrs. Clara Gwin and Miss Ann Mann, inspecting school property, auditing accounts, and authorizing much needed repairs.

On the evening of June 3, in a heavy rain storm, the *Bear* left Unalaska with Petropavlovsk, on the southeastern coast of Kamchatka, as her objective point. At that place resides the principal Russian official in southern Kamchatka, whose permission to visit the villages on the shores of Kamchatka for the purpose of purchasing reindeer for exportation to Alaska it was necessary for Captain Tuttle to obtain. For the first 500 or 600 miles after leaving Unalaska the vessel fol-

lowed a course generally parallel with the northern side of the Aleutian Islands. Occasionally the fog lifted and we could catch glimpses of the snow-capped, volcanic peaks; usually, however, "Bering Sea weather" prevailed, and at half speed, the fog horn sounding, we carefully felt our way along.

The Aleutian Islands are so remote from civilization and such an air of primeval solitude hangs over them, that it is difficult to realize that they have been the scene of stirring events and have a history that extends back one hundred and fifty years. In 1741, along these desolate shores, amid wintry storms, coasted the little *St. Peter* bearing homeward Vitus Bering, the discoverer of a new continent for Russia. On July 16, Bering had sighted Kayak Island and had beheld the glories of Mount St. Elias. He had consumed eight years in preparing for this voyage of discovery. Now that the curtain had actually been lifted, the overwrought commander was impatient to return; the ravages of disease and constant friction with his subordinates seemed to have broken his spirit. Deaf to the entreaties of his officers to be permitted to explore the new continent, Bering put to sea. With rotting sails and shrouds shrunken by the frost, the *St. Peter* wearily worked her way westward until she was wrecked upon an uninhabited island in the westernmost group of the Aleutian chain, to which the explorers subsequently gave the name of their commander. The scurvy-stricken crew disembarked and sought shelter in pits dug in the sandy shore. Here the dying leader lingered until the 8th of December. "He was, so to speak, buried alive. The sand kept rolling down upon him from the sides of the pit and covered his feet. At first this was removed, but finally he asked that it might remain, as it furnished him a little of the warmth he sorely needed. Soon half of his body was under the sand, so that after his death his comrades had to exhume him to give him a decent burial." The survivors wintered on this desolate island, their only companions the arctic foxes and sea otters, hitherto undisturbed by man. During the following summer they built a vessel out of the timbers of the wreck, and in this reconstructed *St. Peter* the remnant of the expedition reached Petropavlovsk, where they were greeted with great rejoicing as having returned from the dead.

In her hold the *St. Peter* brought back to Siberia bundles of the beautiful skins of the sea otter and arctic fox, the sole trophies of their winter's imprisonment upon Bering Island. Had it not been for this valuable cargo, many years might have passed before Russian vessels again braved the dangers of the uncharted seas to the eastward.

The adventurous hunt for the ermine and sable had extended Russian dominion from the Ural Mountains to the shores of Bering Sea. The daring pioneer guard of fur seekers was now to span the ocean barrier separating Asia from America, and the quest of the sea otter was to plant Russian settlements for thousands of miles along the newly

discovered islands of northwestern America and win a new empire for the Great White Czar.

The first of these adventurers was Emilian Basof, a sergeant in the military company stationed at Petropavlovsk. Between 1743 and 1749 he made four voyages to the Aleutian Islands, returning from each with a rich cargo. The news of his successes was noised abroad and one expedition followed another in rapid succession. With green timber, fresh from Kamchatkan forests, with no tools but axes, the Siberian hunters and trappers hastily constructed frail crafts in which they ventured to sea. Coasting along the Kamchatkan shore they would wait for a clear day when the nearest of the Commander Islands could be sighted; then the crossing would be made with all speed and the cruise continued along the chain of islands, the trapper captain ever striving to keep the mountain peaks in sight. At a promising spot the vessel would be beached and the winter spent in killing the fur-bearing animals. One island after another would be visited during a cruise which sometimes lasted as long as seven years. In this manner all of the Aleutian Islands were gradually discovered. Perhaps the majority of these early adventurers found watery graves, but some of them returned with rich cargoes. Fired by the prospect of wealth to be speedily won, the merchants of Siberia vied with one another in fitting out expeditions to gather the harvest of furs. The relations between the few Siberian hunters and the mild native race inhabiting the Aleutian Islands seem at first to have been of a friendly character. With the great influx of adventurers a reign of violence and bloodshed was inaugurated. Relying upon their numbers and the ease with which their conquests were made, the horde of adventurers committed outrages of every kind upon the timid islanders. "Heaven was high and the Czar distant." There was, however, many a fierce outbreak on the part of the weaker race, as at Unalaska in 1762, when a preconcerted uprising of the natives took place, resulting in the massacre of all the Russians upon the island except four who had escaped to the mountains.

The only Aleutian settlements west of Unalaska at which the *Bear* touched were Atka, on June 5, and Attu, on the westernmost of the Aleutian Islands, June 8. Both of these places are tiny villages containing one or two frame houses in which white traders live and fifteen or twenty sod huts (barabaras), the habitations of the natives. Each village contains a small Greek church, its precious timbers scrubbed scrupulously clean, a striking contrast to the filthy native huts. The streets are mere footpaths through the deep mud. The only industries seem to be basket making and fishing and the natives are in a destitute condition. The plans of the Commissioner of Education include the stocking with reindeer of certain of the Aleutian Islands in order to afford to the Aleutian Islanders a permanent means of sup-

port and thus extend to this region also the enterprise which has proved so successful in northwestern Alaska.

At Attu Lieutenant Hamlet distributed among the natives a quantity of clothing which had been sent to the *Bear* for that purpose by benevolent persons in the States.

During the afternoon of June 12, over the glassy sea to the westward, we sighted the Siberian coast, resting cloud-like on the horizon. As we approached nearer it resolved itself into definite shape—black cliffs behind which projected snow-covered mountains whose heads towered to the clouds—the confines of remotest Siberia. Off this deserted coast we met an oddly rigged Japanese schooner bound from Hakodate with a cargo of salt for the canneries along the shores of Kamchatka. Her master had lost his bearings and he seemed very thankful for the strange sounding intelligence that was conveyed to him through a megaphone by one of our Japanese stewards.

At dawn of the 13th the *Bear* steamed between the two capes that stand at the entrance of Avatcha Bay, forming an imposing gateway into eastern Siberia. As we glided along, the morning mists disappeared and the blue expanse of the bay opened to view, its waters encircled by snow-covered mountains, and over sky, sea and snow the red glow of the rising sun. Sweeping up the bay headland after headland was left behind until the moss-covered roofs of Petropavlovsk were seen. The village nestles at the head of the inner harbor, sheltered from the fierce poorgas of Siberia by the mountains which surround it and protected from the waters of the outer bay by a projecting sand spit.

At 6.30 the anchor was let go and field-glasses were turned upon the strange scenes around us. Nearby the Russian gunboat *Yakut* was at her wharf. Through the clear air could be seen the small log houses of the town in inclosures surrounded by wattled fences, and in the winding street the Russian citizens in dark blue blouses, the Cossack troops in gray uniforms, the Japanese and Koreans in flowing kimonos, and the Siberian natives in motley rags. At every turn of the eye we could see that we were in a strange land. In a short time we were joined by the *Sungari*, a fine passenger steamer plying between Port Arthur and Okhotsk Sea ports, which had entered the bay a short distance behind us. Soon a cutter left the *Bear's* side, taking Lieutenant Barker for a round of official calls upon the captains of the *Yakut* and the *Sungari*, and upon the dignitaries of the town. During the afternoon Captain Tuttle, several of the officers, and we two passengers went ashore. While the captain paid his respects to Mr. P. Oshurkoff, the governor, the rest of us inspected the interesting things that we had seen from the deck of the ship. Several hours passed very pleasantly in visiting the village store (where sign-language was chiefly used in purchasing samovars, Russian china, and brass work), and in exploring

the village, photographing some of the unusual subjects which presented themselves—the greendomed Greek Church, the ponderous log barracks of the Cossacks, the oddly dressed citizens, and the Korean carpenters at work on a new schoolhouse.

During the next three days civilities were interchanged between the officers of the *Bear* and the *Yakut* and the leading personages of the place—the governor, the priest, and the school teacher. The governor sanctioned the mission of the *Bear* to secure reindeer in the villages of the Siberian shore to the northward, and kindly assisted Captain Tuttle in exchanging American gold for rubles and kopeeks to be used in payment for the reindeer.

Petropavlovsk is exceedingly interesting from a historical point of view. Hither in the spring of 1741 came Bering, after his stupendous march from St. Petersburg. His men had dragged with them through the primeval forests, over the swampy tundra and across the great rivers of Siberia, the heavy timbers, chains, and ropes to be used in constructing the vessels for the voyage of exploration. Beside the sheltered waters of this bay the *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* were built, and hither issued the little vessels into the unknown waters to the eastward. From this place of vantage year after year the hardy pioneers hastened to gather the harvest of furs in the newly discovered lands.

During the Crimean war England and France formed a squadron with the intention of dealing a crushing blow at Russia's military post on the North Pacific, thus freeing their merchant vessels from all danger of the Russian fleet in those waters. Arriving off Petropavlovsk in August, 1854, the squadron of the allies, consisting of 5 sailing vessels and 1 steamer, found 2 Russian frigates lying under the guns of the forts. The English admiral, Price, having committed suicide just as the fleet was ready to go into action, the command devolved upon the French admiral, Febvrier-Despointes. On August 20 and 24 attempts were made to carry the place by storm. As the marines and sailors advanced through the woods Russian sharpshooters picked off the officers, and after desperate hand to hand encounters the assaulting parties were driven back with heavy loss, many being forced over the precipice and dashed to pieces on the rocks below. Shortly after the last attack the squadron put to sea. Early in 1855 the Russians abandoned Petropavlovsk, retreating over the ice, under cover of a fog, with their guns and ammunition. Returning in May, the British squadron found the place deserted.

The outlines of the earthworks which formed the defenses of Petropavlovsk in 1854 can still be traced. On the sand spit which shelters the inner harbor, the Imperial Russian Government has erected a monument in memory of those who fell while repelling the attack of the allies. It is a stone obelisk, 25 feet high, painted black, and sur-

mounted with a gilded star and cross. Upon the side facing the outer harbor is the following inscription in Russian:

In Memory of the Fallen
at the
Repulse of the Attack of the Anglo-French Fleet,
20 and 24 August, 1854.

and on the reverse side:

Erected in 1881.

On the hillside to the north of the village there is a well-kept cemetery in which three crosses mark the three mounds where rest the dead of the three nations. There is a neat chapel in the inclosure. Upon the anniversary of the battle religious services are held beside the graves.

In the village churchyard is a cenotaph, erected by the Russian Government, to the memory of Bering; also a monument to Capt. Charles Clerke, who, after the death of Capt. James Cook on the Sandwich Islands, February 14, 1779, succeeded to the command of the expedition. Captain Clerke's health was shattered by the hardships incident to his Arctic explorations and he died at sea off the Kamchatkan coast in August of the same year. His remains lie beneath the monument to his memory. On the peninsula to the west of the inner harbor, the location of Battery No. 3 at the time of the naval battle, is a huge boulder, upon whose face is deeply cut, "La Pérouse, 1787," which perpetuates the memory of this explorer and ally of the American colonies in their struggle for independence, who visited Petropavlovsk during the summer of 1787, outfitted here, and departed upon his last voyage. He touched at Botany Bay and then disappeared into the southern seas; commander, crew, and ship were never heard of more.

Our business at Petropavlovsk having been completed, at 4.30 p. m., June 15, anchor was weighed and we once more entered the North Pacific. The weather at Petropavlovsk had been perfect, with clear skies, bright sunshine, and mild temperature. Now our good weather deserted us. For six days (June 16 to 21) we endured a heavy north-east gale. On the 18th a great sea struck the second cutter and broke its lashings, and it was subsequently swept out to sea and lost. During the greater part of the time the vessel hove to; we made no progress on our course but simply tacked to and fro offshore. On the 22d the storm abated and the vessel was headed for the Kamchatkan Peninsula. During the evening of the 23d, through thick fog, we entered Ukinsk Bay, making for the village of Karaga, where the governor of Petropavlovsk had given us to understand that reindeer herds could be found. There was in the air the penetrating rawness that indicates the nearness of the ice fields. Through the mist we could hear a faint

sound of breakers and of sea gulls calling. The charts of this region are imperfect and land might loom before us at any moment. Under a slow bell, the fog horn sounding, with a sharp lookout ahead, the vessel felt her way along with the utmost caution. At 10.15 p. m. a dark mass appeared covering the face of the sea a couple of ship-lengths ahead on the starboard bow. The engines were stopped. Field glasses revealed the ice pack blocking our progress. A signal to the engine room, and the vessel was in motion again, pushing her way through the ice field, her heavy bow crushing and pushing aside great swirling cakes of ice. During the night unbroken ice fields were encountered and it was found impossible to proceed toward the village of Karaga, our objective point, on the mainland. Accordingly, the *Bear* anchored off the west shore of Karaginski Island to wait until the breaking up of the pack should permit her to proceed. Here we remained for six days. During that time many unsuccessful attempts were made to reach the mainland. Numerous hunting expeditions were organized. On desolate Karaginski Island bears are numerous. Several were seen by our hunters but none were killed.

During the morning of June 30th the officer of the deck reported that the ice was rapidly moving out to sea, leaving a clear passage between us and the land. Anchor was weighed and the ship steamed toward the shore until she was about 5 miles from the supposed location of the village. A boat in charge of Lieutenant Hamlet was sent to find the village, to communicate with the natives, and obtain information regarding the location of reindeer herds. Through the shoal water we reached the shore with some difficulty. The village of Karaga was found to consist of a few sod huts, the homes of the natives, and eight or ten thatched, conical storehouses elevated on platforms about 10 feet above the ground, beyond the reach of dogs, wolves, and other prowling animals. Access to these storehouses is gained by logs in which notches had been cut, serving as ladders. Browsing on the coarse grass were several sleek, long-maned Yakut ponies. These hardy beasts endure the rigors of the Siberian winters and are frequently used in communication between the villages scattered along this coast.

The natives crowded around us, and by means of sign-language and the sketching of outline maps on the sand Mr. Hamlet and I gleaned the information that there were no reindeer in the neighborhood of Karaga, but that we would find large herds on the shores of Skobelev Harbor to the northward; also that there would be found a Cossack official in charge of that region.

At 9.55 a. m., July 1, we were abreast of Cape Ilpinski, at the entrance to Baron Korf Bay, at the head of which is Skobelev Harbor. Steaming 40 miles through scattered ice fields we anchored off the sand spit at Skobelev Harbor at 6.30 p. m., and Mr. Hamlet and I went

ashore to communicate with the natives. We soon learned that we had at last arrived at the reindeer region. Early next morning the Cossack official, Ivan Tapour, a Russian trader named Nikolai, and some of the leading deer men, came on board. Through the medium of the Cossack negotiations were at once commenced for the purchase of deer. The price finally agreed upon was 15 rubles per deer (about \$7.50), only female deer to be purchased, and, as food for the deer while on shipboard, five bags of moss for each deer. The herds were at some distance inland, and runners were dispatched to drive them to the shore. While awaiting their arrival visits were made to the summer-tent village of the deer men on the sand spit and to the neat log houses of the Cossack and trader on the shores of the bay 10 miles distant.

On the Fourth of July, in honor of the day, the ship was gay with flags, and at noon a salute of 21 guns awoke the echoes of this remote harbor.

On the morning of July 5 word came that the herds were now on the shores of Baron Korf Bay, about 8 or 9 miles distant. The steam launch was at once lowered, boats were taken in tow, and the flotilla headed for the lower bay, where the herd of perhaps 500 deer was found at an accessible point on the cliff, from which they could easily be taken down to the beach. There seemed to be eight or ten owners, each man's deer bearing his earmark. The deer men are expert in the use of the lasso, and they had no difficulty in throwing the noose around the deer to be sold. As each deer was caught it was thrown down, its front and hind legs secured with leather hobbles, carried down to the beach, and stowed in the bottom of the boat. The day was warm, the mosquitoes were very much in evidence, and the work of the *Bear's* sailors and of the deer men was by no means light. During the day 30 deer were secured, taken to the *Bear*, hoisted over the side with block and tackle, and stowed in the waist. The Cossack and deer men then declined to sell any more deer at 15 rubles, returning to their original demand for 20 rubles per deer.

It appeared that there would be considerable delay in obtaining them even at that price, the deer being at another point many miles distant. Much time had been lost during the gale and our struggles with the ice; the ship's supply of coal was growing short; the season was well advanced, and Captain Tuttle was anxious to attend to the other duties of his cruise. Accordingly he decided to proceed to Port Clarence with the number of deer already secured, and about midnight July 5 we weighed anchor and steamed out of the bay.

At 4 a. m. July 9 we arrived off the village on St. Lawrence Island. Early as it was, Dr. Edgar O. Campbell, our teacher and superintendent of the reindeer station here, came on board. Knowing that our stay here would be very short, I at once went ashore with

him. Landing through the surf on the icy beach from an unsteady oomiak, whose bottom gives when you tread on it, is rather a difficult matter. When we entered the surf several of the stalwart islanders leaped into the water, seized the thwarts, and, with loud shouts, dragged the boat beyond the reach of the breakers. Over the shingly beach, escorted by a throng of natives and equally numerous dogs, we made our way to the schoolhouse. The teachers among this half-civilized people have no communication with the outside world for eight or nine months of the year. Although exiled from civilization among a primitive people, both Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are happy and contented. They have just completed their first year on the island, and have evidently done excellent work. Dr. Campbell's knowledge of medicine has greatly increased his influence. The school buildings and other Government property were found to be in excellent condition. The total enrollment of the school during the past year was 82; the highest average monthly attendance was 50, in April. The reindeer herd was pasturing about 20 miles from the station buildings, and I did not have time to visit it.

At 2 p. m. we weighed anchor and headed for Indian Point, Siberia, having on board, at Dr. Campbell's request, for deportation to his home at that place, a certain native, Captain Jack, who had spent the past year on St. Lawrence Island, and had caused considerable trouble to Dr. Campbell.

The Siberian coast was hidden in fog, and it proved to be a somewhat troublesome matter to find Indian Point. Suddenly the *Bear* glided out from the fog and found herself abreast of the clustering deerskin tents that form the Tuchtchee village of Indian Point. As soon as the anchor was dropped a flotilla of oomiaks was alongside, and the natives flocked on board, stalwart fellows with dark faces and tonsured heads (like very dirty but good-natured monks), with heavy shoulders developed by almost constant use of the paddle, and dressed in suits of reindeer fur or hair seal. Soon the deck was swarming with natives, and there was bartering of fox skins, walrus ivory, and curios for powder, lead, flour, tobacco, drilling, matches, and other useful articles. The Alaskan Eskimo and the Siberian care nothing for articles so frivolous as beads, their struggle for life in their sterile environment having made them intensely practical. Prominent among the natives of Indian Point is a certain Koharri, the wealthiest native in that region. He is said to obtain great quantities of white man's goods from the whalers, which he retails to the inhabitants of the country for miles around. This wholesale merchant of northeastern Siberia can neither read nor write.

About midnight we weighed anchor and headed for the Alaskan coast. King Island, south of Bering Straits, was sighted during the afternoon of July 10. It is a mass of basalt about a mile in length,

rising 800 feet above the sea. It is one of the most remarkable places in Alaska. The rocks rise perpendicularly from the ocean, except upon the south side, where a ravine rising from the ocean at an angle of about 45 degrees scars the cliff. Beside the ravine cluster about forty huts, partly excavated in the side of the hill and partly built up with stone walls. Across the top of these walls lie poles of driftwood on which hides and grass are placed to form a roof. These huts are the winter dwellings. In making their summer homes the islanders use the roof of the underground house as the floor, and over it build a rectangular tent of walrus hide stretched over a wooden frame. These tents are guyed to the rocks with rawhide to prevent them from being blown out to sea. On the opposite side of the ravine is a cave into the mouth of which the sea dashes, and at the back of the cave is a bank of perpetual snow. On the side of the mountain is a shaft from 80 to 100 feet in depth leading down to the snow in the cave. This cavern is used as the village storehouse; walrus and seal meat are dropped down the shaft and stored in the snow. The natives gain access to their storehouse by letting themselves down hand over hand on a rawhide rope. Except when the sea is perfectly smooth it is dangerous to land on this island. There is no beach; the waves break directly against the rocks. When a native wishes to leave the shore he places his kayak on a rock just above the breakers and seats himself in it. Other natives seize the kayak, and at the right instant push it out to sea upon the crest of a receding wave. Usually two or three kayaks are lashed together, thus riding the sea more securely.

Leaving this interesting colony astern, the *Bear* headed for Point Spencer, at the entrance to Port Clarence, on whose shores the Teller Reindeer Station is located. At 5 a. m. July 11 we anchored off the station buildings. Mr. T. L. Brevig, the superintendent, was absent at the town of Teller, 7 miles distant, but returned during the morning. Meanwhile we landed the deer, also the freight for Mr. Brevig. The day was bright and warm and the sea perfectly smooth. We had been exceedingly fortunate in our voyage from Baron Korf Bay to Port Clarence. Not a single deer had died, all 30 being landed at Teller Station in excellent condition.

At noon we were again under way and headed for Nome. At 7 the following morning, July 12, we were at anchor off this flourishing town. Lieutenant Scott was at once sent ashore for the mail for the ship's company, and his return was impatiently awaited. Since leaving Seattle, May 18, we had been entirely cut off from civilization, and had received no news from the outside world. Soon Mr. Scott returned with the mail bags. Bundles of letters, newspapers, and magazines were piled on the wardroom table and were rapidly sorted by many willing hands. For the next few hours we read our letters

and newspapers with a delight which can be realized only by those who have experienced an exile from civilization.

At 11.45 of the same day we were under way for St. Michael, where the captain hoped to secure a supply of coal. We arrived at St. Michael on the 14th, having been storm-bound in Golofnin Bay during the 13th. St. Michael is situated on the first good site available for a trading post north of the mouth of the Yukon River, and it was formerly the only base of supplies for the country bordering on the Yukon and on its many gold-bearing tributaries. It is the point of transfer from ocean-going vessels to the river steamboats. During the rush to the Klondike gold fields, in the summer of 1898, passengers and freight were congested at this place and steamers unceasingly plied the muddy waters of the roadstead. Now the tide of travel enters the interior of Alaska by way of Skagway and the White Pass Railway, and fifteen or twenty fine river steamers were high and dry at various points near St. Michael, their occupation gone. The village contains an extensive army post, the offices and warehouses of the Northern Commercial Company and of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, the houses of their employees, and a native settlement. It has been a trading post ever since its establishment by the Russians in 1835. A blockhouse and several log buildings are reminders of those early days.

At this well-stocked post I purchased a quantity of supplies for one of our stations in the north, the requisition for which had arrived at Washington too late to be filled in the usual way.

On the 15th the *Bear* turned northward into Norton Sound, which is discolored by the flood of fresh water which the Yukon empties into it, and on its surface float masses of driftwood which the great river has brought down from the interior.

The morning of July 17 found us once more at anchor off Nome. We had heard that Dr. Sheldon Jackson expected to arrive at Nome on the army transport *Warren* about this time, and Captain Tuttle very kindly decided to wait for a few days, hoping to meet him here and aid him in his work.

During the morning of July 19 the *Warren* appeared in the offing, steamed abreast of Fort Davis, several miles below Nome, and let go her anchor there. The *Bear* soon joined her, and Dr. Jackson and Oleana, an Eskimo boy from Point Barrow, who had been at school at Carlisle and was now returning to his Arctic home, were taken on board. At Nome we also received Mr. E. L. Bosqui, his two assistants, and his outfit for two or three years. Mr. Bosqui had been appointed United States commissioner for the Colville district. In order to reach his destination he would have to leave the *Bear* at Point Barrow, find some means of traveling eastward along the northern

edge of the North American continent to the mouth of the Colville and then ascend that little-known river to his judicial district among the primitive tribes of the interior. Another passenger from Nome was United States Commissioner Pease, going to try a case at Point Hope.

During the evening of July 19th we left Nome for our voyage to Point Barrow. Our first anchorage was off Teller Reindeer Station, on the morning of the 20th. During that and the following day it was blowing so violently that communication with the shore was out of the question. On the 22d Dr. Jackson left us to make his headquarters at Teller Reindeer Station, and we were joined by Mr. Hugh J. Lee, his wife, his mother-in-law, and his two children, for passage to Cape Prince of Wales, on Bering Straits, where he was to succeed Mr. W. T. Lopp as the representative of the American Missionary Association at its mission at that place.

At 2 p. m. the same day we arrived off Cape Prince of Wales, the westernmost point of the continent—a bold promontory rendered remarkable by the jagged rocks which project for miles along its summit. From the base of the mountain a low sand beach extends 3 or 4 miles in a northwesterly direction, upon which are the skin tents and driftwood houses of Kingegan, with a population of about 500, the largest Eskimo village on this coast. In the village are several neatly built, well-furnished cottages which have been erected by some of the self-supporting natives who have adopted the customs of civilization.

In clear weather, from the mountain above the village, East Cape, 40 miles away, Siberia's outpost on Bering Straits, also the two Diomedede Islands, in the straits, are distinctly visible. During the summer months communication between Alaska and Siberia is frequent, the buoyant oomiaks and kayaks securely riding the rough water between the two continents. The teachers at Cape Prince of Wales have stated that sometimes a crossing can be made over the winter ice.

During the afternoon the sacks of coal and the boxes containing the text-books and apparatus for the use of the public school (Mrs. S. Bernardi, teacher) during the coming year were landed. Here Mr. Lee and his family left us, also Adloot, a Cape Prince of Wales native who had spent a year or two in the States with Mr. Newhall, formerly the teacher of our public school at Unalaska.

A number of enterprising Eskimo boys (Akbaok & Co.) have a store at this place. In order to aid them Captain Tuttle had kindly brought from San Francisco a quantity of goods which they had purchased, their letters ordering supplies having been sent out to civilization over the winter ice.

On the morning of July 23 we anchored off South Head, St. Lawrence Bay, Siberia. Great patches of snow still lingered on the hills, and ice fringed the beach. Here we stopped just long enough for the

sailors to obtain a supply of ice for the use of the ship. Then we steamed over to the other side of the bay and dropped anchor between Lütke Island and the main land. Lütke Island is the breeding ground of myriads of wild fowl, and proved to be a paradise for our hunters. From this anchorage the steam launch, having on board a party of officers, was sent to explore the bay. Near the head of the bay, 15 miles distant, they most unexpectedly found the well-equipped headquarters of the Northwestern Commercial Company, composed of Russians and Americans, which is said to have a twenty-five year trading concession from the Russian Government. The expedition had landed here about two weeks before from the steamer *Manauense*, and under the leadership of Mr. Ivanoff, was making extensive preparations for the development of trade and for prospecting for gold in that region.

The next morning we watered ship from one of the streams emptying into the bay, then coasted northward along the Siberian shore. About 9 in the evening East Cape loomed before us through the mist—a rugged headland, about 2,000 feet high, its dark face scarred by deep crevasses. Passing beyond, we entered the Arctic Ocean, and made for the Alaskan shore. The next day the low-lying land south of Kotzebue Sound was descried. On July 27 we rounded Cape Espenberg, at the southern entrance of the sound, and came to anchor off Cape Blossom.

Our mission here was to deliver the mail, coal, and school supplies to the Friends' Mission, on Hotham Inlet, an arm of Kotzebue Sound. At 1.30 the steam launch, towing a boat containing the mail and school supplies, left the ship and headed for Hotham Inlet. Kotzebue Sound is a shallow sheet of water, and the entrance to Hotham Inlet is obstructed by vast mud flats and sand bars, some of which are bare at low water. We had not gone far before the keel of the steam launch began to bump on the bottom. The launch stopped and Lieutenant Hamlet and the sailors took to the rowboat and tried to make the entrance to the inlet in it, but the water was so shallow that this also proved to be impossible. The mail and supplies were accordingly carried to shore, left at a small native camp, and a messenger was sent overland to the Friends' Mission, 4 or 5 miles away, with the information that the supplies had been landed, and we returned to the ship. During the evening Mr. Thomas, superintendent of the mission, arrived; also a fleet of native oomiaks. As it was impossible to reach the mission with the ship's boats, Mr. Thomas made arrangements for the transportation of the coal in the oomiaks of the natives.

Cape Blossom from time immemorial has been a summer rendezvous for the natives of northwestern Alaska. They gather here and trade with the vessels and with each other, the coast natives bringing walrus hides, oil, seal, and reindeer skins, which they exchange with the interior natives for the furs of the wolf, fox, marten, and mink.

Knowing that the ice fields barring the way to Point Barrow did not usually disappear until about the 10th of August, Captain Tuttle decided to spend a few days in the protected waters of Kotzebue Sound, thinking that in a short time the way to Point Barrow would perhaps be free from ice. While the vessel lay at anchor expeditions were made to the new gold fields in the Candle Creek region, also to the Buckland River. There was target practice with rifles and revolvers on the beach of Chamisso Island, egg-hunting expeditions among the crags of Puffin Island, the home of thousands of birds, and photographing of the monuments erected on Chamisso Island by Captain Beechy, of H. M. S. *Blossom*, in 1826 and by early Russian explorers.

On August 2 anchor was raised and the *Bear* continued her voyage. On August 4 we arrived off Point Hope, on a narrow strip of land stretching 16 miles out into the Arctic Ocean. Formerly the land extended farther, but one season the ice pack came down upon it with such violence as to sweep away a considerable portion, submerging a number of native huts.

A strong northwest gale swept across the spit, making communication with the shore almost impossible. The wind continued until the evening of the 6th, and it was with considerable difficulty that the supplies for Dr. Driggs, the Episcopal missionary at this place, were landed. At 2 a. m. of the 7th, the gale having subsided, the voyage was resumed, and during the afternoon we stopped off the Corwin coal mine near Cape Lisburne. The coal veins could be distinctly seen in the face of the cliff. A boat was sent ashore and returned with a quantity of the coal, which Captain Tuttle desired to try in the *Bear's* furnaces. The shore at this point is quite unprotected; 70 tons of coal which had been deposited on the beach pending the arrival of the vessel which was to carry it away had been swept out to sea the day before we arrived. The Cape Lisburne coal did not impress the *Bear's* engineers favorably; it was found to leave too great a quantity of ashes to be used for steaming purposes with entire success.

At 1 p. m., August 8, anchor was dropped off the low-lying shore between Point Lay and Icy Cape, which are merely bends in the sandy beach. Icy Cape was the northernmost point reached, August 18, 1778, by Capt. James Cook in his search for the Northwest Passage, and received its name from him. The land for hundreds of miles along this coast lies only a few feet above the sea, and in foggy weather it is almost impossible for navigators to distinguish it. Several years ago the U. S. S. *Thetis* erected a beacon at this point to aid in navigation. The great winds had swept it away and the sailors of the *Bear* now erected another one in its place. Captain Tuttle's wisdom in delaying his advance to Point Barrow was demonstrated by the fact that in the cruise between Kotzebue Sound and Point Barrow not a single cake of ice was encountered.

Early on the morning of August 9 we came to anchor opposite the village at Cape Smyth, just below Point Barrow, which is the most northern point of Alaska, in latitude $71^{\circ} 23' 31''$ N., longitude $150^{\circ} 21' 30''$ W. On the mud cliffs forming Cape Smyth are the buildings of the Presbyterian Mission and the public school; a short distance south of them are the native huts, constructed of whale ribs, driftwood, and sod; just to the north of the mission houses is a group of buildings formerly used as the United States signal station and refuge station, not now maintained, and about a mile farther north a whaling station, conducted by three or four white men who have in their employ a large number of Eskimo. Beyond this northernmost group of houses a low sand spit, the extreme northwestern extremity of the continent, makes out 8 miles into the Arctic Ocean.

The missionaries and teachers at Point Barrow are Dr. and Mrs. H. Richmond Marsh and the Rev. and Mrs. Samuel R. Spriggs. Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs had completed a term of three years' service and were to return to civilization for a period of rest. They joined the *Bear* for passage to Nome, where they were to take the mail steamer for Seattle. They are greatly interested in their work and intend to return to Point Barrow in the summer of 1903. On Sunday morning, August 10, I attended the service in the chapel of the Presbyterian Mission. The room was crowded with natives, many of whom took part. Both Dr. Marsh and Mr. Spriggs have mastered the Eskimo language, and conducted the service entirely in that tongue.

By 5 p. m., August 10, for the last time during this Arctic cruise, the familiar task of landing the supplies had been completed. Farewells were exchanged with Dr. and Mrs. Marsh and with the people at the whaling station, and the *Bear* steamed slowly away en route to civilization. Over the glassy sea came the sound of the guns which the whalers were firing in parting salute. Soon we glided past the school and refuge station buildings, and in a short time they faded from sight, to remain in their Arctic solitude until the *Bear* revisits them a year hence. As the vessel steamed along, leaving our bleak northern goal far behind, her prow now to be continuously headed southward toward the homeland of sunshine, comfort, and civilization, a feeling of exhilaration seemed to possess the entire ship's company.

On August 15, off Cape Blossom, we received as passengers to Nome Mr. and Mrs. Robert Samms, from the Friends Mission, also returning to civilization, having performed good service among the Eskimo of the Kotzebue Sound region. After making a detour to the Siberian coast near East Cape, where we watered ship from a waterfall plunging sheer into the surf over a black cliff hundreds of feet in height, on August 18 we anchored off Cape Prince of Wales. Mr. Lee at once came on board to secure the services of Dr. Weeks, our surgeon. On August 2 an oomiak load of Siberian natives had landed at Cape

Prince of Wales, bringing with them a quantity of vile Siberian liquor. In a short time the village was demoralized, and in a stabbing affray which followed a certain Cape Prince of Wales native was severely wounded by one of his fellow villagers. Internal hemorrhage had set in and he was now lying in his tent in a very critical condition. Mr. Lee had done what he could to relieve the sufferer, but the services of a surgeon were needed at once. Without delay Dr. Weeks went ashore and, assisted by Engineer Snyder and Mr. Lee, performed an operation upon the wounded man. So much time had passed since the infliction of the wound that Dr. Weeks entertained small hope of the man's recovery. The native who had done the stabbing was arrested by Lieutenant Hamlet, taken on board the *Bear*, and placed in irons for transportation to Nome, where he would be turned over to the civil authorities.

Nome was sighted August 20, but during that and the following day it was too rough to make a landing. On the morning of the 22d the prisoner was taken on shore, where he was held for trial. The Siberian who had sold the liquor at Cape Prince of Wales was found at Nome and sentenced to imprisonment for sixty days.

Mr. and Mrs. Spriggs and Mr. and Mrs. Samms took the opportunity of landing while the water was comparatively smooth, to await at Nome the arrival of the steamer that would take them to Seattle.

At Nome we were joined by the U. S. S. *Thetis*, commanded by Capt. Michael A. Healy. While in Bristol Bay, having on board a party of the officials from Nome whom she was conveying to the Nushagak region, in order that they might hold a term of court there, the *Thetis* had grounded upon a sand bar and had strained her timbers. Not knowing the extent of the injury, Captain Healy deemed it prudent to leave the waters of the Arctic before the arrival of the severe autumn storms. Captain Tuttle promised that the *Bear* would relieve the *Thetis* on the Nome station. Before doing so, however, it was necessary for the *Bear* to proceed to Dutch Harbor, on Amaknak Island, of the Aleutian chain, to recoal, her bunkers being by this time almost empty. Accordingly, at 6 p. m. of the same day the *Bear* weighed anchor and proceeded with all speed to the Aleutian Islands. We held a direct course for Dutch Harbor, where we arrived at 7 a. m., August 27.

My business in the Arctic having been completed, I left the *Bear* at this point with the most pleasant memories of the uniform courtesy and hearty cooperation which had been extended to me by all on board during the entire cruise. Captain Thompson also decided to return to civilization from this place.

We had arrived at Dutch Harbor just too late to make connection with the monthly mail steamer for Sitka. It was not until September 17 that the steamship *Newport*, commanded by Capt. Franz S. Moore, appeared.

On this little boat we made the long voyage to Sitka, where we arrived October 5. On the way I was able to visit and inspect the public schools at Unga, Kadiak, and Wood Island, and meet our teachers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Bunnell and Dr. C. F. Mills. At Sitka I had frequent conferences with Mr. William A. Kelly, the superintendent of schools in the Sitka district, inspected the two public schools in charge of Miss Gertrude H. Spiers and Mrs. M. A. Saxman, visited the Presbyterian Mission with its large dormitories, church, industrial shops, hospital, and model cottages, and greatly enjoyed the hospitality extended by friends at Sitka.

On October 21, by the courtesy of Captain Fengar, I joined the U. S. S. *Rush* for passage to Seattle. Her commander was Capt. Charles C. Fengar, and her officers, First Lieut. Frederick G. Dodge, Second Lieut. Richard M. Sturdevant, Third Lieut. B. L. Brockway, Chief Engineer John B. Coyle, and Assistant Engineer N. K. Davis. After a pleasant voyage we arrived at Seattle at 9 p. m., October 29.

Having completed my business with the firms in Seattle who had furnished supplies for our Alaskan work, I left Seattle on November 1, arriving at Washington five days later, thus ending a tour of inspection which had covered about 18,000 miles.

I desire to express my appreciation of the numerous courtesies which I received from Capt. Francis Tuttle, commanding the U. S. S. *Bear*, from Capt. Charles C. Fengar, commanding the U. S. S. *Rush*, and from the officers attached to these vessels; I also thank the officers and crew of the *Bear* for the hearty cooperation and indispensable aid rendered by them in the importation of reindeer and in the delivering of the supplies for our schools and reindeer stations in the far north.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

WILLIAM HAMILTON,
Assistant Agent of Education in Alaska.

Hon. W. T. HARRIS, LL. D.,
Commissioner of Education.

(Through Sheldon Jackson, LL. D., general agent of education in Alaska.)

ANNUAL REPORT POINT BARROW REINDEER STATION.

BARROW, ALASKA, *July 3, 1902.*

SIR: I have the honor to make my annual report to you of the deer in this district.

I inclose in tabulated form all the items you called for last year, giving the mission and Government herds together.

Last fall I gave to each of the apprentices some deer, in accordance with your instructions. I gave Tokpuk more than the others, as he has acted as head man and has done everything in his power to make a success of the business. To his intelligent and careful oversight is due much of our success.

The deer arrived from Point Hope Thanksgiving Day.

You will notice one deer is given as drowned. We had a very severe gale, and the ice was driven away from the beach, except a small land flow of a few feet. One deer, in investigating the unusual occurrence, fell in and was so long in the water that he died soon after rescue from the shock and exposure.

We are getting so many different brands now that I would suggest some measures be taken to compel registration.

I am compelled to take on two more boys this year, for which I am sorry, as they are no longer absolutely needed. The great distance making it impossible to confer about plans, and other circumstances intervening, made some of my plans miscarry.

On Mr. Lopp's advice I hired four young men to serve for three years, to receive what pay we could afford to give out of the increase, and two boys as apprentices who were to serve three years for nothing and to be taken on as herders at the end of that time, and two more to be taken on as apprentices without pay, letting two of the older ones take their deer to form an independent herd. Then the herd was divided and two of the boys went down to Prince of Wales. After the first blizzard it was found necessary to keep the number up to four, and I could get no one to go to the herd for one winter, so had to hire two fellows. Now with the two men from Point Hope we have more than enough in pleasant weather, but still I must fulfill my promise to the boys who have worked for three years.

Taking five years as a standard, the terms of the herders will expire as follows:

Class of 1903: Tokpuk, Segevan, Paneoneo, and Otpelle.

Class of 1904: Ungawisbok and Powun.

Class of 1907: Panigeo and Ingnoven.

If this year's policy regarding the Point Hope boys is to be continued, I would suggest that 25 deer be loaned to the class of 1903 collectively and the whole herd kept together as it is at present, unless a mail route be established, and in that case I should send some down to Icy Cape.

I would like to keep Tokpuk as chief herder at one or two deer a year.

One of the boys, Segevan, is now able to keep a very creditable log book.

Sincerely,

H. R. MARSH.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON.

Deer at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Belonging to—	Females.	Males.	Born 1902, fawns.	Sled deer.	Harnesses.	Sleds.	Total deer.
United States Government	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	100
Presbyterian Mission	60	49	29	7	10	11	138
Ahluk	60	23	35	3	5	2	118
Eloktun	56	22	30	5	5	3	108
Oyello	26	16	14	3	4	1	56
Tokpuk	13	4	7	2	1	.....	24
Segevan	9	3	6	2	5	.....	18
Paneoneo	9	2	7	1	2	.....	18
Otpelle	9	3	8	2	1	.....	20
Ungawishok	5	2	4	.....	4	.....	11
Powun	5	2	5	1	5	.....	12
Total	252	126	<i>b</i> 145	26	42	17	523

DIED.

Date.	Sex.	Owner.	Cause.
December 4, 1901	1 male	Ahluk	Drowned.
January 7, 1902	do	Eloktun	Killed for food.
February 6, 1902	do	Paneoneo	Killed with lasso.
April 20, 1902	1 female	Ahluk	Parturition.

a Included in mission herd.

b 71 per cent of total.

ANNUAL REPORT KOTZEBUE REINDEER STATION.

KOTZEBUE, ALASKA, *July 26, 1902.*

ESTEEMED FRIEND: The following report concerning the reindeer at this place is respectfully submitted:

The herd left Teller November 11 and arrived here December 16. Three had died before starting, and 2 fawns were killed on the trip, being unable to keep up with the herd, leaving 95 deer in the mission herd.

Alfred Nilima, the Lapp in charge, brought a letter of transmittal from T. L. Brevig, under whom he worked until he arrived here. Mr. Nilima also brought printed instructions from you concerning

the government of the deer, selection of apprentices, issuing of rations, etc.

The supplies sent on the *Bear* were received about August 15. Owing to stormy weather and shoal water, one of the ship's boats was swamped while attempting to land the reindeer supplies, consequently the goods were much damaged. On account of this we have not been able to carry out your instructions to the letter in issuing rations.

After considerable reconnoitering the Lapp thought best to winter the herd east of the Noatak River, where there was plenty of wood for camp use and the broken country afforded some protection for the deer.

We selected three natives for apprentices, two single and one married. They seem well pleased with the change in their mode of life; while food, clothing, and the prospect of becoming the owners of deer encourage sticktoitiveness.

The fawning began April 20. On April 21 the herd was driven across Hotham Inlet to the peninsula on which the mission is located. The snow having melted, an abundance of moss is revealed. Mr. Nilima thinks this will be a good summer range. Opportunity for fishing is also afforded along the shore. We have had several calls for sled deer from miners, but had none to spare. The herders have been breaking several deer this past winter.

May 2.—Alfred Nilima and Alice F. Fruhling were united in marriage at the mission.

July 26.—The herd is being kept at Cape Blossom this summer, and the fawns are doing well. The Lapp and herders are taking and drying a good many salmon. Alfred Nilima has been called to Nome to witness in some mining case. Supplies for the coming year have all been received and in good condition.

I see no reason at this time why the work should not be made a success at this point.

I inclose a list of supplies issued to both Lapp and herders since their arrival here. I have now turned the work over to my successor, Dana H. Thomas.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT SAMMS.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., _____, 190—.
 SUPERINTENDENT OF REINDEER STATION,
 _____, Alaska.

DEAR SIR: In order to secure uniform information regarding the number, distribution, and ownership of the reindeer at the various stations in Alaska June 30, 1902, I have to request that you will, as

part of your annual report to the United States Bureau of Education concerning the herd at your station, give the following statistics:

1. Total number of reindeer at your station?
Grown deer, —; fawns, —; total, —.
2. Number of deer belonging to the Government?
Grown deer, —; fawns, —; total, —.
3. Number of deer belonging to the mission station?
Grown deer, —; fawns, —; total, —.
4. Number of deer belonging to each apprentice, mentioning each apprentice by name?
Grown deer, —; fawns, —; total, —.
5. Names of apprentices not owning deer?
6. Number and ownership of reindeer trained to harness?
7. Number of fawns surviving, spring of 1902?
8. Number of sleds; number of sets of harness?
9. Number of deer that died during the year, with cause of death of each?
10. In questions 1, 2, 3, and 4 also give the sex of the deer.

You will also make a complete inventory of Government property at your station, together with the usual general report of the progress of your work during the year, which should include such incidents as you think would be interesting to the general public, your encouragements and discouragements, and such recommendations as, in your judgment, will tend to further the enterprise of stocking northwestern and arctic Alaska with reindeer.

Thanking you in advance for your careful attention to this request, I remain,

Very respectfully, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,
United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

FRIENDS' MISSION.

Kotzebue, Alaska, August 14, 1902.

MY DEAR SIR: Through the courtesy of Mr. Hamilton I was handed your letter of July 21, written at the reindeer station Teller.

I believe that Robert Samms, whom I have but recently succeeded, answered the questions asked by you in your letter in his annual report recently sent you.

In so far as I am able to do so, will also answer your interrogations.

First. Two hundred and eighty-eight.

Second and third. Fourteen of these are owned by private individuals; 95 grown reindeer herd loaned mission by Government; 99 grown reindeer herd loaned Alfred Nilima by Government; 80 (approximate) fawns of this season from above 194 owned by mission and Nilima.

Fourth. Apprentices have not yet been given their reindeer; this year will not be up until next January.

Fifth. Minungon, Oghoalook, Okamon. The first two will be entitled to 3 deer each January 5, 1903; the last one to 3 deer January 10, 1902.

Sixth. Eight herds loaned mission and Nilima.

Seventh. Eighty (approximate).

Eighth. Four.

Ninth. One grown deer had leg broken and was killed; belonged to Nilima's herd. Four or five fawns died—don't know cause.

Have only been here since July 21, so can not write understandingly of this subject. Mr. Nilima told us that many of herd sent us were quite ill when they were branded at Teller, 3 died there and 2 others on the way here. I have viewed the herd here and at present they seem to be thriving, both old and young. Indeed, there does not seem to be an unhealthy one among them, so that the pasturage here, together with the climatic conditions, seem to be favorable to them. The three native herders seem to be greatly interested in their work. I believe that Robert Samms exercised very good judgment in choosing the three now with the herd.

I believe that Mr. Nilima understands his business and is trustworthy. I regret to say that just prior to Mr. Hamilton's visit here Nilima was called to Nome because of some legal affairs concerning mining property. He has not yet returned. Should he not do so before Mr. Hamilton's return will present the agreement to him and forward it then to Washington. He has quite recently married a native of this place and I believe intends to remain here. Do not doubt but that he will sign the agreement already signed by thymself.

I also hold for him two checks given to me by Mr. H. and signed by thee—\$268.33 and \$15, respectively. Will give same to him upon his arrival here.

Received by steamer *Newsboy* shipment of food, clothing, etc., for herders, purchased by thee from S. Foster, San Francisco, with exception of tin of matches. This shipment of goods came in most excellent condition. Mr. Foster wrote us that he could not get the school bell for the price limit set by you. Through Captain Tuttle, of *Bear*, we received box of school supplies and 100 sacks of coal. This will probably be sufficient to carry our school through coming winter.

This coming season we expect to commence school September 1. My wife, Otha Thomas, has been appointed teacher here by the California Yearly Meeting of Friends. As Otha Castlio, she graduated at State Normal School, San Jose, Cal., and, having subsequently taught three years (at Lakeview, Tulare County), is entitled to a life diploma as teacher in State of California.

Regarding suggestion by yourself that herders be given 2 deer at end of each year, will say that our three herders had already been

promised 3—2 females and 1 male. Your other suggestions have been carried out, I believe.

The goods received for Nilima and herders' use last year were in very bad condition, one boat load being swamped. The mission supply of flour and some other things had to be used to supplement herders' supply. Nothing but odds and ends of little value remained when this season's supply came.

Thanking you for the favor of reindeer supplies and the coal and school supplies, and trusting that you will be able to visit southern California, with best wishes for your health, etc.,

I remain, most respectfully, thy friend,

DANA THOMAS.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

ANNUAL REPORT BERING STRAIT REINDEER STATION.

DEAR SIR: We hereby submit our annual report for the Cape Prince of Wales herd for the year ending June 30, 1902.

The winter has been a favorable one for grazing. The thaws have not resulted in covering the moss with ice, as last year. We have had less snow to contend with. Our herd has been kept about 40 miles northeast of the cape.

During the year 60 deer have been lost through disease and accident, 36 have been butchered, and 11 sled deer have been sold.

According to the tally kept by the herders during the calving season 501 fawns were born. Ten of these died from unknown causes and 12 from desertion of young mothers, leaving a total of 479 living fawns. If this count is correct our herd numbers 987.

In changing watches in thick, foggy weather, the herders think they may have failed to count a number of fawns, both last year and this, so we feel safe in saying that we have at least 1,300 deer in our herd.

Last September a corral was built and an attempt made to count and mark all the deer. But when this work was well under way a series of rain storms set in which prevented the completion of the marking.

In November we exchanged for 5 of the deer (3 cows and 2 bulls) purchased by Lieutenant Bertholf last summer. They are not as tall as some of our deer. They have smaller bodies and longer and more slender legs. They will undoubtedly make good fast-driving deer.

Many of the deer had already been marked so many times (by Siberians and Laplanders) that we found it impossible to re-mark their ears. A small mark branded on one or both hind hoofs, also a mark made

by slitting the loose skin under the throat, has been recommended to us by stockmen. We have not tried either. We inclose diagram of earmarks. We are planning next to try an aluminum earmark we have seen advertised.

Our herders are: (1) George Ootenna, (2) Stanley Kiv year zruk, (3) James Keok, (4) Thomas So kwee na, (5) E nung wo uk, (6) Frank I ya tunkuk, (7) Ib i ou o, (8) Sin rok, (9) Kar mun.

These own 741 deer. Two natives of village, Ok ba ok and E ra he-ruk, own 37 deer in the herd. The first four herders have been self-supporting for three years and from this date the other five will support themselves.

In November and December, accompanied by George Ootenna, James Keok, and Stanley Kiv year zruk, we assisted Alfred Nilima, a Laplander, drive 200 deer to Kotzebue Sound. We made good time, and had a very pleasant trip of it. We inclose you our "log."

We found that a good impression as to the value of reindeer for hauling had been created in the Good Hope country. Last year two prospectors purchased two sled deer from Mary Antisarlook, used double-trace harness like those used with horses, and hauled 790 pounds each with them from Nome to Good Hope. When the supply of provisions ran short in the village last July, they killed one and divided it among the prospectors. The other one became the pet of the camp.

The sled deer which our herders and the mission sold at Candle Creek have given good satisfaction. When we last heard from there they were working them like horses, and handled 700 pounds to the deer per load.

It is almost impossible for anyone who has had experience with draft animals and harness to become reconciled to the single trace chafing the deer's legs and the belly singletree pounding him every step he takes. With large numbers of fresh sled deer accessible in herds, so as to rest deer often, good results have been obtained; but we believe deer should haul larger loads and tire less quickly. The present harness is admirable for half-broken deer and brushy country without trails, but it must necessarily be very tiring to the deer.

In April and May our herders tried double traces with the singletree attached to the sled instead of under the deer's belly, also wooden shafts, with encouraging results.

We are under many obligations for the birchwood sent us from the Eaton station.

Very truly,

W. T. LOPP,
Missionary in Charge.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent for Education in Alaska.

KINGEGAN, *September 22, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Yours of August 21 received. In reply I have filled out the blank form you sent me to the best of my ability, using the only records that Mr. Lopp left here and all the information I could get from the herders.

Mr. Lopp left no record of the number of deer owned by the mission. The log book kept by the herders shows the number of fawns born as per table. The number owned by the various natives they gave me as correct, and it compares with a list, in the possession of one of them, written by Mr. Lopp. I am very sorry that I can not give you the information you desire, but next year I will have a report for you that will be complete, or I will know the reason why. I propose to superintend the herd myself and not depend on the herders' log book. There is a corral, and I shall mark and count every deer, as well as all the fawns that may be born next spring. I intend to put the herd on a paying basis.

The A. M. A. write me that they will pay Adloot a salary, and I have him to help me here. I have repaired and painted the inside of the schoolhouse, so that now it looks like a different building. I hope the Bureau of Education will send some new seats and desks next year, for they are badly needed here.

There are five boys who help with the herd and might be called apprentices. They are Oblee, Ong na look, Masoak, Ok nak look, and Te o mok. The first began last spring and is a steady worker; the others work at times in place of regular herders when they want to be away.

Yours, most sincerely,

HUGH J. LEE.

I also inclose the chart of earmarks left here by Mr. Lopp. I have made a copy of it. I will have a mark for the ears of the mission deer next year.

H. J. L.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF GAMBELL REINDEER STATION.

GAMBELL, ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND, ALASKA, *July 1, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you my first annual report as agent of the Bureau of Education at this place.

While a student in the University of California, pursuing a course preparatory to the study of medicine, there was held there in the month of February, 1892, a convention of the College Young Men's Christian Association of California, Washington, and Oregon. There

were present 175 delegates, representing the picked young men of the West—strong, manly, vigorous, both mentally and physically, the future lawyers, doctors, merchants, ministers, manufacturers and leading men wherever they should make their homes. Studying the faces of this intensely in earnest audience made one the more deeply drink in the words of John R. Mott, Harry Hillard, S. M. Sayford, and Robert Wiedensall as they pleaded with us regarding the life to come—the life that now is—and the manliness and need of an out-and-out life work for the Lord Jesus Christ. The results of that convention on my own life were condensed into a single resolution, made after several weeks of deep study: “Resolved, That from this moment neither I myself nor anyone who shall ever know or see or hear of Edgar Omer Campbell shall doubt his consecration to his Lord and Master Jesus Christ.” The professions were crowded with men, the trades were overflowing, the home churches were deluged with applications for vacant pulpits, and only the home and the foreign mission fields were calling loudly for more laborers to reap a whitened harvest. After many days’ thought, reading, and correspondence, I became a student volunteer for foreign missions. In the summer of 1893 the way was opened most marvelously of God for me to begin medical studies in Cooper Medical College, San Francisco. The four years’ studies had been crowded into three years preparatory to the introduction of a full four years’ course, which was inaugurated in 1894, but we completed our race and graduated in December, 1895. Then followed a year in sanitarium, studying the uses of baths, electricity, and diet in the treatment of disease; a year in hospitals and clinics in New York, spending most of the time on the eye and ear with Dr. Hermann Knapp, but doing other work at the Post Graduate Genito-Urinary Clinic, the Hudson Street Hospital, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and various surgical amphitheatres, and with a friend in private practice, besides seeing much of mission, church, Christian Endeavor, Young Men’s Christian Association, and student volunteer work. The next year was spent at the Moody Bible Institute, in Chicago. The way not yet being opened for me to go to the field, I went home to California and found an opening for private practice near my father’s home. A drug store was opened the next year and continued for two years in connection with my practice, which was growing, when, on April 10, 1901, a letter was received from Dr. Sheldon Jackson, United States general agent of education in Alaska, presenting the claims of the field on St. Lawrence Island, and appealing for a medical man. It seemed to my wife and me that our time had come; so we telegraphed an acceptance April 14, and immediately began preparations to leave, advertising our business for sale in the leading San Francisco and Los Angeles and Riverside dailies, as well as the drug journals and medical colleges, as well as writing to many personal friends. Buyers were

few. However, we were not able to secure a purchaser for the drug store until May 29, 1901, when Dr. Strothers arrived, an inventory was taken, and on the 30th he was given the practice and took possession of the drug store for 25 per cent less than wholesale cost.

My commission from the Bureau of Education came on the 25th of April, and on the 27th one from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions appointing me to Laos, in the Kingdom of Siam. The urgency of immediate occupation in Korea and the openness of the door in Siam and Laos had appealed to me very strongly and I very much desired to go to one of these two places, believing God was calling; so I wrote at once to Dr. Jackson asking to be released from my engagement to the Bureau of Education. He telegraphed a refusal, saying it was too late for him to look elsewhere for the man he needed, but later, feeling that I would be dissatisfied in Alaska, with its few people, he wrote a release. In the meantime Mrs. Campbell and I had been praying over the matter, considering Dr. Jackson's earnest appeal, and the fact that for two years Dr. Jackson had been seeking for a man, unsuccessfully, and that if we did not go the school and mission would be closed. Then, too, we knew there were many, as well qualified as we, who were ready and eager to go to Siam or Laos; so we telegraphed a final acceptance May 14, 1901, and the same day sold and delivered some of our household goods.

ITINERARY.

We left Santa Barbara June 5, reaching San Francisco June 6, 1901. Here we learned from S. Foster & Co. that our goods would be shipped from Seattle, so secured some surgical instruments, photographic supplies, and personal necessities, spending a few days with old friends in Berkeley and Oakland, and left by rail on the 11th for Seattle, which place was reached June 13, having spent a few hours in Portland.

The next two days were spent with the Seattle Hardware Company and Fischer Brothers, looking over accounts and ordering additional supplies for the coming year. Mr. C. H. Black, of the Seattle Hardware Company, placed every convenience at our command, and we wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to him and to Mr. F. W. Baker, the company's treasurer, for their many kindnesses to us, for we were strangers in a strange place. On the 16th Dr. and Mrs. H. Richmond Marsh and two children, with Peter Koonooya and wife (Mungooyu), arrived, returning to their home at Point Barrow. Dr. and Mrs. Marsh assisted us very materially in the selection of our personal clothing, and we were glad to have such company in our travels, at least as far as Nome. On the 17th Rev. S. Hall Young, D. D., a pioneer in Alaskan mission work, arrived. On looking for transportation, we found that the *Nome City*, scheduled to sail for Nome on

the 20th, had not been seen nor heard from. Other steamers from the north were delayed. The ice was reported very late in breaking up in Bering Sea, and it was doubtful if we could reach Nome in time to make the necessary connections with the revenue-cuttter *Bear*, upon which we had to depend for transportation from Nome to St. Lawrence Island. Dr. Young advised us to take the "inland" route, so we secured passage on the *City of Seattle*, which was to sail on the 18th. This allowed us only a few hours in which to secure our dry goods, but, by the kindness of the MacDougal Southwick Company, who kept open overtime for us, and the Seattle Hardware Company, who allowed us a man and space to pack in, we managed to get to the dock in time to wait three hours beyond sailing time for the vessel to sail. There were many Klondike miners aboard, as well as others, who were more or less acquainted with Alaska, so we had every point of interest along the route pointed out to us, and greatly enjoyed our introduction to our future home and work, and felt that we were gaining experience and knowledge that would prove valuable to us in our work. Every opportunity was grasped to ask a question about the country, climate, clothing, food, mines, fish, agriculture, and the native population. Skagway was reached on the 22d of June. Here we spent two days waiting for a train. We had some difficulty in getting through the Canadian customs office, but, on presenting our credentials to the chief officer, we were duly sealed and dispatched over the White Pass and Yukon Railroad to White Horse, where a day was spent. The Rev. Mr. White had fitted up his church as a reading and writing room, which was welcomed by the people as a relief from the cramped cabins and tents they called home. An addition had been put on behind the church, and a free school opened, taught by Mr. White himself, preparing the way for a Government teacher. We visited the White Horse Rapids and had the good fortune to see a miner's scow "shoot" them, the clumsy craft being piloted past the rocks and through the swirling water by a long "sweep" or oar over the stern end.

In White Horse we found about 800 feet of storehouse belonging to the transportation companies, stored with many hundreds of tons of all kinds of merchandise. The coming of the railroad had also transferred the scow building from Lake Lindermann to White Horse, the terminus of the railroad, and here we saw scores of these craft of various sizes in process of construction, as well as several river steamers, hauled up on the bank for repairs.

We left White Horse on the 26th of June on the steamer *Victorian*, and with much puffing, scraping, swinging, and backing passed down the mighty Yukon River to famous Dawson, where we arrived June 29, only to find that every steamer had gone down the river, and we would have to wait until one came back from St. Michael, a time no one could set. Fourteen vessels, all loaded with passengers and

freight, told of a mighty traffic in that direction for the previous year. The most of the freight had gone up the river from St. Michael.

We must not forget to mention the little squads of the Northwest mounted police located all along the line of travel, and the order and swift justice due to their vigilance. They were to a traveler in the Northwest Territory what a policeman is to a stranger in one of our big American cities.

Rev. Mr. Turner, of the Presbyterian church, of Dawson, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, of the North American Trading and Transportation Company, were very kind to us all. We decided not to wait for the steamers, so while Dr. Marsh and Dr. Young were securing supplies I endeavored to bring about a reconciliation between two quarreling members of a party owning the only available scow suited to our use, and finally succeeded in getting them to agree to a sale. Then getting our families and baggage aboard, and bidding good-bye to our new-found friends, we pushed off into the stream in our own boat. This was a strange craft, though a typical scow as used by miners and merchants on the Yukon. It was about 12 feet wide, 3 feet deep, and 20 feet long, sloping up at each end, making it about 30 feet long from stem to stern. There was a long sweep or oar, perhaps 25 feet long, at each end, with heavy wooden pins for oar hooks. On the sides were two more shorter oars. We were also provided with a hastily constructed homemade pump, which was not needed. We had a piece of canvas for a tent, and some old tin cans cut open furnished a fireplace, so with the abundant wood along the shores we managed to cook food when it was not raining. The wind, however, was against us, and although the current ran about 4 miles an hour we could not make more than 3 miles an hour, for it took us thirty-seven hours to float the 100 miles from Dawson to Eagle City. Then it rained on us about twenty-four hours, the wind and current turning the unwieldy craft about as if it were a top, stranding us on a sand bar or swishing us into some lazy, sluggish canal to barely keep going. As at last we found by the landmarks that we were nearing our destination, we realized that we were on the wrong side of the river. Then the fear beset us that we should be swept past Eagle City without being able to stop our ship. But at last we reached a sharp turn in the river where there was a swift current directed toward the opposite shore. Calling all hands on deck, double manning the oars, and shouting encouragement all around, we finally landed our craft on the other shore and took a long breath of relief, though we were all wet, hungry, and tired. But everything disagreeable was forgotten when we beheld the joyful faces of the Rev. and Mrs. James Wallston Kirk and felt their hearty welcome. Their home was ours from July 1 until the 27th. We spent the days writing, visiting, taking pictures, and fishing for grayling. The Presbytery of the Yukon was con-

vened July 5 and its business attended to. July 4 was duly celebrated by the garrison at Fort Egbert, which was under command of Captain Farnsworth. Acting Assistant Surgeon Trueholtz was a college mate in Cooper, and with his wife proved good companions. We had the pleasure of assisting him in some of his work, one operation being on a little Indian girl for multiple tubercular adenitis in the anterior cervical region. Friday evenings we enjoyed in music, Mrs. Kirk being a very fine pianist herself, and always inviting in others of the people who could sing or play. The church was opened as a reading room during week days and nights, and Mr. Kirk's fine library and papers and magazines thoroughly enjoyed by the people, most of whom had come to Eagle with the bare necessities to keep muscle and soul together. Some of the soldiers from the garrison were in nearly every evening. At night the men folks of our party found rest beneath the hospitable cabin home of two miners, Charles Grunow and Charlie Barber. These men had one of the best dog teams on the Yukon, and with a low wagon they made a great deal of freighting. There are two sawmills at Eagle, one belonging to the Government and the other to private parties. Lumber is brought down the river in great rafts. Eagle is also the center of one of the richest mining regions in Alaska, the American Creek flowing into Mission Creek just above the town, which is situated at the mouth of the latter.

Dr. Young and Peter Kookeryer bought a small boat and left for Circle or Rampart on the 16th, and on the 25th the *Susie* came up the river. On the 27th she returned from Dawson, so bidding good-bye to our friends and to Eagle, which, though we had escaped Judge Wickersham's clutches, had been a jail to us, we were once more on the Yukon, trying to reach St. Lawrence Island. The trip to St. Michael was made without incident.

At St. Michael we took the steamship *Dora* for Nome, which we reached August 2, 1901, only to find that the cutter *Bear* had gone about fifteen hours before. Dr. Marsh and party were hundreds of miles from home and no possible way to get there except on the *Bear*, and we did not know how we should ever reach St. Lawrence Island, but God knew all about it. We soon found Lieut. David H. Jarvis, who told us Capt. Francis Tuttle had said he would be in Teller in five days, so after spending a night under the care of Mr. David W. MacKay, superintendent of the Good Samaritan Hospital, who, with his excellent wife, were very kind and helpful to us, we again took passage in the *Dora* for Teller. In Teller we found some spare room in cabins of Mr. Frank Kleinschmidt, who gave up his own neat, comfortable quarters to the ladies. Dr. J. H. Meacham was always ready with a hearty welcome when the hungry came around. On the 8th Captain Tuttle came and took Dr. Marsh and party aboard the U. S. S. *Bear*, but said we would have to wait until he came back from Point

Barrow, for he was in a hurry to make his trip and attend to business before the ice came. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, however, was aboard the *Bear*, and we felt in our bones that some way he would know what to do and help us to do it. He took us to the Teller Reindeer Station and introduced us to Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Brevig, who made room for us and gave us a home from August 8, 1901, to August 31. Here we found another great opportunity open to us, that of studying the reindeer and their management under one of the oldest superintendents on the coast. We saw the herds now belonging to Eskimos, who had served their apprenticeship and were coining money every year, besides having comfortable homes and clothes. Aside from the reindeer men, the native population around Port Clarence has almost disappeared. We also greatly enjoyed the company of Mr. F. A. Walpole, botanist, from the Department of Agriculture. His methods of work and the results attained were a stimulus to us in studying the flora of Alaska, and especially our own field of St. Lawrence Island. Dr. Jackson was with us a few days, and gave us good counsel and advice, as only one of his temper and experience could. On August 28 the *Progress*, Captain Gundison, master, from Vladivostok, in charge of Lieutenant Bertholf, of the Revenue-Cutter Service, with 258 reindeer purchased in Siberia, came to anchor off the station. After unloading the reindeer, with the aid of a tug and barge, and another farewell to those left behind us, we went aboard the *Progress* and enjoyed for a day and night the hospitality of Lieutenant Bertholf and Captain Gundison. About noon, September 1, 1901, we were landed on the gravelly beach of St. Lawrence Island, and our journey of nearly 5,000 miles, requiring almost three months, was at an end. Mr. William A. Egan, whom you had appointed as our assistant, marshaled the many willing welcoming hands, and our baggage and supplies were soon in their proper places. Mr. Egan had received our goods, checked them all off, and stored them in the house and storehouse. He had unpacked the stove and set it up for us. At 5 o'clock we rang the bell and called the old men and heads of families together and had a good talk with them to get acquainted. We told them we had come to stay with them, to live for them, and to help them in every way we could. But, to do this, we would need to have them help us, and we wanted all to help. We said the children might not want to come to school unless the parents told them to. They all consented with many an "O ho," "Yes," "yes," and to this day we feel that a great deal was done in that small meeting.

THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings in general were in good repair. The ceiling of the residence portion has now so dried that in some places there are cracks, but the rustic and tar paper are tight, and the snow did not bother

much, except around two windows, where the casing has separated. In one case the snow blew inside the casing around the studding and back on its track 4 feet over the floor of the schoolroom. In the other case the snow landed overhead and, melting on warm days, made rain on the desks. A few cracks under the eaves of the schoolroom allowed a like condition in two or three more places. These were all stopped, puttied, and painted. The school bell was on a mound quite a distance from the school. A frame was fitted over the comb of the roof at the north end and the bell firmly set in place and a bell rope let down into the schoolroom. A bump on top of the bell prevents its being tightened in place, so it shakes the entire building whenever it is rung. The prevailing winds during the winter months and the snowstorms are from the northeast, with an occasional very fierce snowstorm from the east. As the building and shed behind are very long and extend north and south, the snow banks up about the buildings very badly and requires a great deal of shoveling, whereas the old coal shed, standing northeast and southwest, is almost free from snow all winter long. The native houses are almost round, and have the door invariably in the west, and require very little shoveling, and that only on the west side. The main door to the schoolroom is in the north end, but I am told that previously the pupils were admitted through the coal shed on the west. To obviate this we constructed from old scraps of lumber a neat storm shed over the main door, having an entrance on the west side. The hinges sent to this station, as well as all outdoor metals, should be of brass.

From the four 10-foot and one 7-foot long plain table 2 feet wide, and corresponding benches for each side of the tables, we constructed ten 6-foot desks and thirteen 4-foot desks, with spaces under each for books and slates. Some of the boards were ripped in the middle, reducing the tops from 24 to 18 inches, also using the tops of the benches. To make new bench tops we used some $1\frac{3}{4}$ by 9 inch lumber given us by Lieutenant Bertholf. To make the bottoms of the desks we used box tops. The desks and benches were then neatly painted and the desks screwed to the floor, four of the native boys working until nearly midnight November 8, that the benches might be dry for use on Monday. The stove was moved from one end of the room to the middle of the room. Lights were put in two lower sash, which had been boarded up. A large closet was built in the bedroom and one in the schoolroom. Into the latter were gathered the scattered books, supplies, and magazines. Shelving and cupboards were built in the kitchen, hall, and side entry, a large bookcase in the alcove or bow window, and a medicine and instrument case. The latter was inclosed in March through the kindness of Mr. Thomas Lopez, in charge of the whaling crew which spent the winter here. We are also indebted to Mr. Lopez—or John Thomas, as he is known among whalers—for

help in putting shelving in the storehouse, banking in the schoolhouse with snow, and making the desks and benches. The blackboard space has been more than doubled. In the schoolroom we can now seat comfortably 52 scholars. We hope next year to be allowed to put in three supporting posts under the ceiling of the schoolroom, thereby strengthening the floor above, making it safe for a dormitory, which would require only a little flooring and ceiling and some skylights. The storehouse is good and strong, but was sadly in need of the shelving which was added, reducing chaos to order. Coal-oil boxes made excellent shelving above the three shelves we put in. Under the lower one we have barrels.

The reindeer house, on the shore of the large bay east of the station, is large enough and otherwise well adapted for its use except the roof, which is a sad commentary on somebody's carpentry, for it is made of plain boards put on the long way of the roof and allows the water and melting snow to leak through.

The Beach House is a new structure, put up by Mr. W. A. Egan from the lumber you sent up for the hospital, as well as most of the old lumber on hand, and some he traded from Mr. Thomas. It is 12 by 22 with a shed 10 by 22, and stands a little way from the beach, about three-fourths of a mile northeast from the school and entirely away from the village. It is so close to the beach that the north side was covered with frozen spray in the early part of the winter. The house was entirely built and painted and contained all the Government supplies and tools and most of the Gambell estate before we reached St. Lawrence Island.

THE SCHOOL.

School was begun September 8 and continued until April 25, 1902, a total of one hundred and fifty-three days, with an average attendance of over 38. The accompanying table shows the attendance by weeks, by months, by grades, and the total enrollment and grade enrollment as well as the "on timers," i. e., those who were present every morning of the week as well as those who were present four mornings each week. The smallest average attendance any one week was 24, the second week in September, when a great many had not yet returned from their summer camps, and the highest weekly average was the first week in April, 55 $\frac{3}{4}$. One day we had 60 in attendance. We endeavored to impress upon all the fact that the Government expected every child to attend school. Yet we recognized the fact that the child did not have to attend school—that is, would not be compelled to attend by parents or guardian if the child did not so desire—so we endeavored to make the school so attractive that the parents could not keep the children at home. We endeavored to make the schoolroom the most attractive place to be found. We gave a round pilot bread to every-

one who was on time five mornings in the week and one-half a bread to those who came four times. On Friday afternoons we paid these debts and gave everyone pop corn. Sometimes we went after lazy ones and pulled them from their beds or from dances which were especially attractive to the little girls, who, decorated with strings of beads, would strip naked to the knees except a breechcloth and keep time to the weird song and beating of the drums. Some were punished by their parents for not coming, and to three or four we administered corporal punishment for absence.

The accompanying table, showing attendance of the best 15 pupils, would compare well with any school in America. The little boy Kā-ē-pōōng-ñ, neither absent nor tardy for the entire year, received a prize of a .44 Winchester carbine offered by Mr. Egan, and Pō-ōng-ñ received a neat chest stocked with such things as delight a seamstress, besides a wrapper of calico. It has been hardest to get the girls to attend. They are married or engaged very early in life. Some of the little girls are pledged when mere babies, but the actual marriage ceremony does not begin until the girl is perhaps 12 to 15 years old. Then the man, young usually (for the old man escapes by an outright purchase), goes in the fall to live most of the time with the parents or guardian of the girl, assisting in constructing the winter house and in the hunting. During the summer he returns to his father's house. After two or more winters spent in this way, all parties still agreeing that the match would be a good one, the father of the young man and his friends bring many presents to the parent or guardian of the girl, and the girl goes home with her husband. The presents, however, are distributed among her parents' friends. There is no fast rule. The young man may be given the mitten, or be denied the girl by her guardian. One Sing-ō-wñ has just passed her third winter of anticipation, and each time her guardian had denied the suitor the reward he claimed for his winter's hunting. Some of the men condemn the conduct of the guardian to me, but to him they act as usual and treat it as a joke. The women are much more ignorant than the men, though the girls that come to school learn very quickly.

The sessions usually ran from 9 or 9.30 to 12.30, and from 1 or 1.30 to 4. Then from 4.30 to 5 until 6 to 6.30 we had a class of men, a most interesting part of our day's work. The men were hunting in the morning, but would usually return about 2 p. m. This class began with the chart, and at the close of school could read Appleton's First Reader and a part of McGuffey's, copy any portion given them, and write a few sentences dictated. The whole school are able to read far more than they understand, and for this reason it has been very difficult to get a good arithmetic, for the most of those in use in American schools presuppose an understanding of the language used in stating problems or propositions. Wentworth and Reid's First Steps in

Numbers has, of those at our command, proven the best. We need more of them, and would also like a simple arithmetic chart for the smaller pupils. The boys of the third and fourth grades greatly enjoy turning their backs to the blackboard while I set down a short column of figures, then, at the command "Turn," quickly facing the board and adding them up. For practice in English grammar and composition the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades kept a journal. The material was first written on their slates, then brought into class, read, corrected, and written on the blackboard, from which it was copied into the journal. They have taken great pride in these books and decorated the covers with colored pictures of life on St. Lawrence Island. Some boxes of assorted colored drawing pencils would be greatly appreciated. We are greatly in need of some drawing charts for the primary classes, some drawing cards for the intermediate grades, and some drawing books for the more advanced grades. The work of the first two would be copying on slate and blackboard, while that of the last would be pencil or pen work. We would like some kindergarten paper and sewing cards for the smaller classes. We have had the smaller ones take the colored backs of magazines, cut them into strips, and with flour paste make chains of rings, alternating the colors red, white, and blue. Some of these they have taken home to decorate their houses and others hang in the schoolroom. The older boys have whittled out bobbins and shuttles and been taught the making of fish nets.

Thanksgiving was made a time of rejoicing for the school, and for all the old, sick, feeble, or disabled. Mrs. Campbell made about 5 gallons of tomato bisque and $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of succotash, and at noon the children were sent home for cups and spoons. Those who did not have them were furnished empty milk cans. After these two courses, all were served with saloon pilot bread, doughnuts, and cake, the latter two being the gift of Mr. Egan, who ably assisted us in the dispensation. We explained to them the origin of the day, and endeavored to get them to think always of the Lord God, who gives us richly all things to enjoy, and is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance.

Christmas soon came, and we tried to make it as nearly as possible the joyful day it is to young and old in America and England and Germany. As there are no trees on St. Lawrence Island, we had to make a substitute, which we did by building a sort of ladder, smaller at the bottom than at the top, of slats, laths, and rope. Then we tied on native grass and decorated with tinsel, gilt balls, and ornaments, the kindly legacy of the beloved Mr. and Mrs. V. C. Gambell. At Dr. Gambell's request, we also assigned presents of tops, fish line, whistles, and dolls from the V. C. Gambell estate, supplemented by such things as we had. The children's Christmas will not be so generous this year, as we thoughtlessly neglected to order such things when making up

our lists for next year. If you happen to think of anything you failed to send for only one week after your order has gone, it will still be two years before you can get it on St. Lawrence Island, for you can not order until the following year, and it will be another year before the things can be sent you. But we had a good time, and it would have made your heart rejoice to have looked into those delighted faces. Our two gasoline lamps made a beautiful illumination. Mr. John Thomas and his whaling crew came up, and the house was packed full. What did it matter to us where the thermometer stood or how the fierce notheast wind howled? We had sat up late for several nights making candy and marble bags, and Mrs. Campbell had had some of the young women helping her several days popping corn and stringing it, making pop-corn balls, and roasting peanuts, but we felt in a short time that it all paid. Many a man in America would exchange his wealth or position for the joy that one hour afforded. The last of January we took a trip of 60 miles or more over the snow to Southwest Cape, where there is a village of 20 people, including 7 children of school age, and repeated the Christmas celebration, but were lost on our return on account of a heavy snowstorm, which obscured all landmarks and finally compelled us to back track and spend the night in the same place.

During the winter the schoolroom was warmed and lighted and thrown open to the public, that they might see the magazines and papers sent and enjoy such games as we had. Mrs. Campbell often played for those who came, and was always welcomed, but the literature was being gradually stolen, so we had to close the reading room. Looking at the advertising pictures in our American magazines has been a large factor in the education of the people. It leads to their asking questions, a sure sign of progress. Toy machinery, and animals, and ingenious devices would be a valuable addition to the school apparatus, as well as samples of grains, and fruit or nuts. We shall also count it one of the greatest milestones in our journey of education when we at last succeed in getting some of the girls and boys away to America for even a very short time. It is so very hard to get them to agree to any change. How many times we have received the answer, "Long time ago, just the same."

The house must be moved every time one dies in it; the dead must be carried to the mountain and left naked and uncovered; a sick man must be allowed to kill himself if he desires to die; rifles, sleds, dog, knife, tools, and deerskins, no matter how much they cost or how poor the remaining family, are destroyed; the devil must be fed when people are sick, and a dog killed; the head bones of a seal must be thrown into the sea again if they expect to get any more seal; food must be scattered in the sea at certain seasons; deer meat must lie in the house uneaten until a certain time, no matter how sick the owner

nor how nauseating the other food he had, all because "long while ago, just the same." Would that the Christians of enlightened America believed and practiced as devoutly what they profess as do these degraded aborigines sitting for ages in heathen darkness.

THE REINDEER.

We feel that we have great reason to be proud of our herd of reindeer, after seeing those at Teller Reindeer Station and on board the *Progress* and this year on the *Bear*. The following table gives the vital statistics and an inventory. Ökh tō kī' ūk, one of the three apprentices who stayed with the herd during the preceding winter, was discharged by Mr. Egan before I came, because of repeated absences from the camp without leave. When I came he was an attaché of the whaling crew. In his place Mr. Egan had secured Pī nī' ū, formerly a resident of Indian Point. These boys have continued with us all winter and have done fairly faithful service. Mr. Sara was an entire year with the herd and not a single deer was broken to harness or halter, and had kept the herd so close to the house that the moss was eaten very close, so that the sled deer had to be picketed some distance from the house and the herd kept even farther. Per Larsen Anti, the Laplander you sent, has done good service. His first request was for posts for staking the deer used on the sleds. These were driven in the ground early, in good locations, so that when the ground froze the stakes were solid. As soon as the snow came two deer, named Donner and Blixen, were caught and put through the various stages of breaking. We noticed that the tug was chafing the hind legs, causing the deer to pull sideways and often turn around. We called attention to this and had the tugs wrapped with deer or sheep skin. Practice was had in handling the deer in hauling wood for the camp and trips to the station Christmas and for rations and coal. When the first two had learned so much that the most they needed was practice, Anti caught two more, and when these had learned a little the first two were turned loose and two new ones were caught, so that in all nine deer have been more or less broken or trained. One of these was very wild and so plunged at his rope that he threw himself backward, breaking his neck. Ten sets of harness have been made and five pack saddles. Moss was gathered to feed when at the station and for sick deer. The herd passed through the winter very successfully until March and April came, when the snow froze so hard that it became difficult to get at the moss and the deer fell away some in flesh. Sometimes the storms were so blinding the deer could not be found. There are no trees or canyons to afford protection, and the moss on the lee side of the mountains and hills is so covered with immense snow drifts that it is inaccessible. The winter quarters will have to be moved to some place nearer good staking ground and feeding ground, and at the same

time we want it as near the station as practicable, on account of delivering rations. I would recommend the establishment of small cabins at various points over the island, so that the herd could be kept more closely around the herder's house, and have the herders living in the midst of the herd, the food to be carried to these cabins from either the mission or from a main station easily accessible by boat. The October and November rations were sent at one time last year by boat, so that when the December ration day arrived there was snow enough to sled. The April and May rations were sent down by sled, so that the June could be delivered by boat. I believe the materials for the walls of these cabins, at least, could be collected from driftwood on the north shore of the island, about 50 or 60 miles east of here, though I have not seen the place.

Fawning began April 22 and continued throughout May. From 40 does more than 1 year old we had 38 fawns, 3 dying from accidents and 2 from other causes. We had 4 fawns from last year's fawns, of which 3 have died in the cold. The deer were too wild to secure milk for cheese making. Anti is very anxious for another Lapp to assist him and promises to show me some cheese next year. Sē pē'lū promises to make a good deer man and is very neat about the house and in his personal appearance and makes very good yeast bread. He is far more thoughtful than the average young man of St. Lawrence Island and is the best writer here. He has kept a log during the year, specimen pages of which appear in the appendix. He would be greatly profited and would do the cause good if he could be given a visit to some of the herds on the mainland of Alaska. The other two boys are not so promising, though they will improve. All are inclined to think the reindeer business is soon learned, and they want to spend more time at the station than is good for their business. We have given each of them one trip each month to the station, allowing them to stay over night. They have come on the 10th, 20th, and 30th, so that I could get regular reports. Anti came to the station twice, saying his life was in danger. The first time he was deranged in mind. He stayed for two days with Mr. Egan, then come up to the house. We had a talk with him, found his condition, talked pleasantly to him, made him a bed in the sitting room, and endeavored to be always cheerful and laughing before him. Mrs. Campbell had the organ brought in and played for him, and we sang some songs he knew. He greatly enjoyed our family worship. Oh, how Jesus can calm the troubled mind! At the same time we managed to keep him busy during the day, the change of scene and work accomplishing as much as the medicine we gave him. After about a week or ten days I suggested that the reindeer needed his attention, and he went back, though he had repeatedly told me he had finished. The second time he returned the third or fourth day of his own accord. Living alone among a thieving, lying lot of natives whom you had never seen before, who could not speak your tongue nor you theirs, the only means of communica-

tion being a jargon or pigeon English, might upset a hardier nature than the mild-tempered, home-loving Lapps. When the pack saddles were made, camp equipage was placed on the backs of the deers and journeys taken over a portion of the interior of the island to ascertain the character of the ground, the amount of moss, and suitable places for the herd in fawning time and for summer camps and winter quarters.

THE MEDICAL WORK.

The greater part of our work in this line has been confined to bronchitis, pharyngitis, laryngitis, blepharitis, eczema and a number of other skin affections, snow blindness, knife wounds, bruises and sprains, and constipation ("frozen belly," as they call it), with a few cases of pneumonia, measles, rheumatism, and cerebro-spinal meningitis. The skin affections are the results of their dirty method of living and washing in urine. Urine is an especially high-priced toilet article, and the seal and dog skins used in making clothing are tanned in it. The dirtiness and filth about the native houses are almost indescribable. How many cases of skin disease and sore eyes could have been prevented by using hot water! When the respiratory organs became affected the people wanted fresh air, and the result of breathing in atmosphere heavily laden with fog, at a temperature of about 37° F., on inflamed throats and lungs can be easily imagined. Advice, pleading, warning were of no avail. The one case of measles was strictly quarantined in the Beach House and so kindly cared for by Mr. Egan that she made a good recovery, and no more cases developed. We have taken into our house every severe case we could prevail upon to come. There have been ninety-seven days spent in hospital by patients and eighty-four days by relatives or friends who were required to make the patient content to remain. Although our record is not complete, we have treated at least 354 patients, with 245 medical and 152 surgical affections, giving 3,972 doses of medicine and applying 269 dressings. This does not seem a large amount of business, but it was done in addition to building and repairing operations and the school, reindeer, and ministerial work, besides keeping house and battling the elements of an arctic climate, which, we have been told, requires one-half of one's energy.

Captain Jack has always been a disturbing element on St. Lawrence Island, but we have to thank him for one very valuable piece of work, namely, securing his wife's consent to an enucleation of an eye that had long troubled her and threatened serious consequences if not taken out. Jack had seen some surgical work at St. Michael and knew the effect of ether, so we owe it to him that the ice of prejudice in that direction has been broken. An'ňö kő tũ made a good recovery, but about eight months later lost the sight of the other eye and died full of ulcers and boils and covered with filth.

We visited the whaling steamers which stopped here and offered our services, and received from Captain Davol of the *Belvidere* a considerable addition to our medical stores. May 23 we took from the steam whaler *Alexander*, Capt. George Tilton, master, a sailor named William Thompson, of Cleveland, Ohio, who had served three years with our Army in the Philippines and was suffering from dysentery of long standing. We made him a bed in our living room on the little cot you secured for us in Nome last year. On the morning of May 28 we tapped him for pyo-pulmothorax and in the afternoon performed a thoracotomy, being aided by two Eskimo young men, as we could not get assistance from any of the Americans or sailors on the island. We withdrew about 6 quarts of pus in both operations. Mr. Thompson rested easier from that time on, but we could not control the diarrhea, which prevented his retaining food long enough to derive nourishment to enable him to pull through. He died June 5 and was buried with appropriate ceremonies in our little American cemetery, and the grave was neatly marked with a headboard through the kindness of Messrs. Egan and Thomas.

Several of the Indian Point visitors were prescribed for and given medicine. Many people have died there, and the whole population seems to be disintegrating.

Birth record—Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.

Date.	Father.	Mother.	Sex.	Native.
1901.	Nē gōkh' pūk	Ī yō' pū	Male	Eskimo.
	Sōv' lū	Sōō whō' rī	Female	Do.
Dec. 9	Kō ūmg' ōk	Yō' gō	Male	Do.
Dec. 13	Ō mō' gō	Kōsch' nūk	do	Do.
	Ō pō' ō tū	Ō schling' ū	Female	Do.
	Mēs sī' ū	Ō kōō' hō wō	do	Do.
1902.				
Jan. 27	Tūng ī' tōō	Yō' rī	Male	Do.
Feb. 8	Kō' ō lō	Kō' ūng ūn	do	Do.
Mar. 10	.....	Kō nēg' ū rōk	do	Do.
Mar. 24	Rō' ō kōk	Pī yā' nū	do	Do.
May 25	Nōk' ū yōk	Ō pī' yū	Female	Do.

Total, 7 males and 4 females.

Death record—Gambell, St. Lawrence Island.

Date.	Name.	Father.	Mother.	Age.	Sex.	Cause.
	Ōquōk' tī lūk ..	Kō wōr' rīn	Vō' ō lī	6	Female.	Enterocolitis.
	Ōō mōr' rū .....	.....	.....	60	.....	Hung by sons, account age and sickness.
	Infant	Nē gōkh' puk ..	Ī yō' pū	Infant.	Male	Premature birth.
	.....	Sōv' lū	Sōō whō' rī	Infant.	Female .....	.....
	.....	Kō ūmg' ōk	Yō' gō	Infant.	Male .....	.....
1902.						
June 5	Wm. Thompson	Thos. Thompson	.....	25	do	Dysentery-pleurisy.
June 11	Ī tō' tū .....	.....	.....	33	do	Cerebro-spinal meningitis.
June 18	.....	.....	Kō nēg' ū rōk ..	Infant.	do	Malnutrition.
June 22	Ī ū' yū	Ō mē' kōō mū ..	.....	11	do	Phthisis.
June 30	Ān' nō kō tū ..	.....	.....	50	Female.	Do.

Total, 4 infants, 2 children, 4 adults,

THE MINISTERIAL WORK.

Services have been held each Lord's Day since our arrival except two, one of which we were detained by the weather at the reindeer camp and another stormy day when our interpreter was away. The attendance has averaged between 50 and 60. The attention has been good. Contrary to some reports I have seen, there is not a Christian here, the people seeming to hold to the ways of their fathers as tenaciously as do the Brahmins of India. As under this head I would have to speak more concerning the life, manners, habits, and customs of the people, it would be best to defer remarks until a longer residence would enable me to speak more intelligently.

There seems to be neither civil nor religious authority or organization in the island. Kō wōr ūn is called the chief because he caught the most whale last year. Others have held a similar position for like reasons, the position being only a name, as the chief has no more authority than any other man, and not nearly so much as do the devil doctors, or medicine men; for if an Eskimo gets sick and you send for him and he tells you to burn your house, it is burned, and you can not pull anything from the fire except with his consent. If he tells you to put on a tasseled dogskin belt, you put it on or your sickness continues or grows worse. Maybe he advises you to wear a charm around your neck or to attach a representation of a seal or duck or net or fox to your snow shirt, failing to do which you will not get any game. Then you pay him his bill, while the white man's medicine and work and food are free.

Their religion consists in devil worship, most of the ceremonies of which are performed with a view to appease the devil's wrath. It is a religion of fear, that keeps the soul shrouded in darkness and gloom. The women and children are excessively afraid of the dark, because they believe the devil will get them, and will jump, and scream, and cry at unusual noises. One day we had a coal-oil can filled with water, heating on the schoolroom stove, and it sprung aleak, allowing drops of water to ooze out on the hot stove, causing a sudden sizzling, hissing, popping noise. Those nearest the door rushed out, while others who had the stove between them and the door huddled together in one corner of the room, screaming and wailing, and their fears were only allayed when I laughed at them and took the can from the stove and the noise all ceased. Another time Mrs. Campbell was trying an especially fine brand of firecrackers sent her by Miss Livermore, of Santa Barbara, when she gave one to a boy to shoot from his hand. When it went off the report so scared him that he howled very loudly, and then seeing the other boys laughing at him, felt so ashamed he crawled under one of the desks.

We have had prayer at a number of cases of sickness and death and in one case was permitted to speak a few words and read God's word.

We have assisted as pall bearers a number of times, allowing the people their own method of burial, trusting that ere long they will want a change. We have acted all along on the belief that until the heart wants Jesus there is no salvation for that soul, though God is always calling, and whosoever believeth in Jesus shall not perish, but have eternal life.

One day we were returning from a walk, bringing some wood with us, when we were halted by a prominent delegation of men and counseled to throw the wood away because it once belonged to a dead man, and if I burned it the people would get no walrus. We told them our belief in the matter, asked them why they used dead white man's old ship to make their houses, and then went and lit our fires with the wood and God honored us by granting a larger catch of walrus than the people had had for years. Again, we tried several times to get men and boys to bring us reindeer moss from the plain between the mission and the mountain, that we might make an ice house to preserve fresh game for summer use, but no one would go until one day I took a sled, box, sacks, rakes, and shovels and started out myself, telling all the boys who wanted to work to come on. Enough came so I could return and superintend the ice packing, but it was some time before I learned that calamity threatened me because that moss lay in the track of dead men passing to the burial mountain.

We feel our need of the language, but have not yet found time for a systematic study, though we are all the time acquiring a few words. It has been hard to express ourselves in such language that the interpreter could understand. The figures, expressions, and general language of Scripture are foreign to Eskimos, who are strangers to harvest, grain, fruit, fig, sheep, and all forms of agriculture or government. We have spoken as earnestly as we could and tried to make God's message of warning and love understood, trusting that the Holy Spirit will carry it home and produce the harvest.

THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

We believe God's Spirit at all times, and especially through that first introductory talk with the old men, has given us a most peaceful time with the entire people. We have had no grievances, angry words, or disputes with them, except the cases now mentioned. There was a large amount of distilling done in the winter and a good deal of drunkenness resulting. I tried to locate the guilty parties, and upon Mr. Egan's suggestion searched one suspected house most thoroughly, but fruitlessly. Flour and molasses in a tin pan covered with a cloth, through a hole in which is stuck one end of a breech-loading shotgun (not injured by the operation) forms an apparatus that is quickly disguised or concealed. Mr. Egan saw some of these in operation, but took no steps to bring the offenders to justice. One

man, called "The Strong Man"—Nökh kōn—was found drunk, put in irons, and confined for three days in the storeroom at the Beach House, in care of Mr. Egan; but that was not a suitable place for a prisoner, besides being very cold. He behaved himself very well for a while, but got drunk again and fought with another man, when the natives tied the two up and threw them into their houses to sleep and roar the effects away. Ō'zük got drunk on a certain occasion, for he was drunk many times, and beat his older wife so she ran away. There have been other fights, wife beatings, and much laziness resulting from the liquor made. No doubt the 3 meat famines and the 2 oil famines were in part due to the lack of hunting on the part of those incapacitated by drink. St. Lawrence Islanders have a custom of sharing all their possessions, even their wives, so that the meat supply for the winter, as well as the oil, was the result of some six or seven men's industrious hunting. Others would stand around day after day with their arms drawn inside their coats, doing nothing but talking. Even Shōō'lōōk, the firmest and most faithful friend of the mission, was reported as being for nearly two weeks drunk at South-east Cape, and when the Indian Point people came over he got so drunk he could not get out of his boat. In January Mr. Egan became involved in a fight with a native named Kīng ō wō'hok over a dog and-gun trade, the man wanting to exchange guns after the trade was finished and the gun broken. Mr. Egan, of course, refused and ordered the man from the house, and upon his still begging and insisting on an exchange, Mr. Egan seized his revolver, and the fight began. Frank Dolberg, one of the whalers, came down and an attempt was made to iron the man, but other natives interfering, though not fighting, the man was taken home. The case came before me, being my first case as United States commissioner, and both combatants were fined. On the night of May 23 Tom George, colored, a sort of first mate at the whaling station, obtained a supply of liquor from the *Alexander* and came ashore, fearfully abusing and wanting to fight Mr. John Thomas. We endeavored to settle the matter peaceably and worked until nearly morning endeavoring to get the man and his possessions off to the *Alexander*, on which he was to sign as a boat steerer.

About January 1 Mr. Egan presented his resignation, saying his physical disability, as well as ignorance of the requirements of the work, would prevent him from further fulfilling the position, but we prevailed on him to remain. May 4 he came to us again, saying Mr. Thomas had agreed to furnish him the whaling gear, and he thought he could secure a boat and crew from among the Eskimo. I agreed to release him, providing he would still continue to care for the dog team. I was not able to get at the accounts for some time, but when I did, from the bills he had in his possession and things he had accounted for

as taken from the reindeer stores, his account was found \$117 short. By his returning certain things he had wanted and turning over goods in his possession which I thought we could use in our reindeer work, the account was balanced as nearly as the information I then had would permit. I advised him to wait until the arrival of the *Bear*, when it was hoped you would come, but he left on the *Wm. Bayliss* June 10.

One other incident requires mentioning to close the record of the year's work at this station. On the morning of June 6 Mr. Thomas sent word that some boats were coming from Indian Point. We hastily dressed, for it was about 2 a. m., and went to the beach just in time to see one boat landing. When the goods were all on shore, we spoke to the people and told them we should have to examine them all, because they came from another country. They suspected our purpose, and all declared they had brought no liquor. Nevertheless we found about $4\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, which was emptied in the snow. We then proceeded to a second boat. On the way one Ö mö'gō, formerly a resident of Indian Point, seemed greatly excited over the loss of the liquor. The people and goods from the second boat were all landed when we arrived, and nothing could be found, though Ö mö'gō showed me a water casket, saying it was whisky. Thinking the liquor had been concealed about the capacious coats of the people, we proceeded to feel over their bodies. All took this procedure good naturedly until we came to Mīū kök, Ö mö'gō's brother, also an Indian Point man, who had caused a great deal of trouble here before with Mr. Doty and Dr. Lerigo, and whom we believed to be a chief distiller; certainly several times drunk during the winter. He resisted; his brother, a powerful, athletic fellow, sprang in, grabbing me by the beard and dealt me a blow in the left eye, fracturing the left side of the nasal bones, and, between the two brothers, throwing me on the ground and kicking me several times, breaking a rib on the left side. Mr. Thomas and Frank Dolberg pulled them off, but they continued threatening for some time. It is said that others attempted to help Mr. Thomas, but were prevented by a show of knives or a restraining hand. I was not in a condition to examine any more boats that night, nor did I attempt it again, though there was a great deal of drunkenness. Nevertheless the Indian Point people were invited into the schoolroom and some of them were shown the way we lived. Mrs. Campbell gave them some music and the school children sang. We prayed and spoke to them a while, and gave them pictures and medicine, and served some tea and pilot bread. This was to a subsequent visitation. We are glad to have them come and are willing to spend and be spent for this benighted people, but, oh, we do so wish they could be prevented from making or obtaining liquor. Mr. Hamlet, executive officer of the revenue cutter *Bear*, suggests the detailing of

some competent man to stay here one or two winters to look out for the distillers. The revenue cutters should also be the first to arrive here in the spring, when the whalers come. The captains of the whalers say they do not trade liquor here and try to prevent their men from doing so, but it gets from the whalers into the Eskimo some way, and is freely traded on the Siberian coast. From about May 15 to June 15 the Indian Point people may be expected, with their liquor and deerskins to trade for walrus skins and rope. It is then that an officer is needed. One could distinctly notice a change in the demeanor of the whole population after these visits. The people were more sullen, lazier, and much given to "bumming" or begging.

THE WEATHER.

Little need be said in this regard to one who knows so well what Alaska is, yet somewhat of interest may be found in the accompanying summarized abstract of the monthly records for the Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture. We need a barometer, and we have often wished we could devise some means for measuring the velocity of those terrific northeast gales that make the house rattle, and one feels that they want only to hug a hot stove and be buried in a book. There was evidently a barometer here once, for the empty packing case was found upstairs. The maximum and minimum thermometer were found in the top of the storehouse, covered with corrosion, and broken. A standard thermometer was found at Shool Looks, and the rain gauge was scattered in two or three places and badly dented.

Mr. U. G. Myers, of the Weather Bureau office at Eagle City, kindly furnished us a thermometer of each kind, so we have been able to keep the record. But in some unaccountable way the maximum became broken after giving us only four or five records. From some boxes we made an instrument stand and placed it according to regulations about 150 feet to the east of the mission and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet above ground.

We have greatly enjoyed the skating, the dog and reindeer sledging, and our work in general. Our own health has been good, and we are continually rejoicing in the sure word of promise given us whereby we shall one day inherit a robe, a crown, eternal life, and all things. Inclosed is an inventory of stock on hand.

We are sorry that we can not send you some pictures, but we have not yet mastered enough of the art of photography to do that. Thanking you again for your many good offices in our behalf, I beg leave to remain,

Very obediently, yours,

EDGAR O. CAMPBELL, M. D.

HON. SHELDON JACKSON, D. D.,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska,

Washington, D. C.

Summary weather report, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

[Latitude 63° 50' N.; longitude 171° 25' W.]

	Octo-ber.	Novem-ber.	Decem-ber.	Janu-ary.	Febru-ary.	March.	April.	May.	June.
Mean maximum	33	21	13	- 2	- 4	- 5	14.1	27.6	38
Mean minimum	26	17	7.5	- 3	- 7	- 8	10.1	24.2	33
Mean	29.5	19	10.2	- 2.5	- 5.5	- 6.5	12.1	25.6	35.5
Date	3	1	10	24	28	1	22	27	30
Highest temperature	44	33	33	32	22	20	32	37	51
Date	10	10	16	4	5	23	9	15	15
Lowest temperature	12	-19	-60	-24	-20	-24	-11	11	15
Clear days	6	1	2	9	6	23	10	3	9
Partly cloudy days	4	5	2	6	10	3	12	4	5
Cloudy days	10	24	27	12	11	5	8	24	15
Total precipitation .....									.72
Greatest in twenty-four hours .....									.35
Days with more than 0.01									5
Days snowing	3	11	14	12	15	7	8	7	

Snowfall.—Could not measure on account of wind which blew whenever snow fell. Snowdrifts sometimes 10 feet on level. Judging from all sources of information, I should say the fall was between 3 and 4 feet.

November 9, first young ice seen; 28, young ice quiet on shore. Snowdrifts 6 feet deep.

December 17, big ice piled up on beach; 22, daylight about seven hours; 23, sunrise at 9.35.

January 22, entire ice field left in the night; 28, great quantities of tomcod caught; offshore ice.

February 9, houses cold, no seal for oil lamp; 20, 26 dogs killed, hydrophobia; 28, snow crest so hard reindeer can scarcely feed.

April 20, first snowbirds this spring; 21, as fierce a storm as this winter; 22, ice broke near shore.

May 16, first ship since last September. *Alexander*, Tilton; *Karluk*, McGregor; *Janet*, Newt.

June 8, floating ice on northwest plentiful; 14, breakers on west shore, ice gone; 24, ice in again; 28, mosquitoes have come.

ANNUAL REPORT TELLER REINDEER STATION.

TELLER REINDEER STATION,

Port Clarence, Alaska, July 1, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I herewith submit my annual report for 1901 and 1902.

The winter was the coldest since 1894, but a fine winter for the reindeer. Very few prolonged storms occurred, the fall of snow was light, and with no thaw during the fall or winter easy access to food prevailed the whole season.

The spring came unusually early and was mild and dry; hence no fawns lost because of cold and wet weather. Two hundred and seventy-six fawns were born, and 240 are now living.

The herd spent the winter on the Agiapuk River, 6 miles below the old winter quarters, where there was splendid pasturage and good protection against the wind.

Now they are herded under the hill, 7 miles northwest from the station.

The Kotzebue Sound herd was ready for moving when the first snow-fall permitted removal. Several letters were written to Mr. Lopp in regard to moving the herd and asking him to send one of his herders as a guide to his herd, as we did not know where his encampment was; but receiving no reply the herd was started across the divide November 12. Messrs. Howick, Tautook, Serawlook, Kozetuk, and Zoolook accompanied Alfred Nilima, and were to stay with him until Mr. Lopp's herd could be communicated with. Tautook drove into Cape Prince of Wales to tell Mr. Lopp where the Kotzebue Sound herd was. November 26 the party returned reporting the herd started north that morning.

November 23, 100 deer were marked to Per Spein, of which 75 were females and 25 males, of which 61 females and 5 males were deer landed by the *Progress*. Three males were exchanged for other males by the mission and herders here.

January 15, 1902, Per Spein left the winter camp with his herd, accompanied by Tautook, Dunnak, Serawlook, and Kozetuk as far as Golovin Bay. It had been decided to keep the remainder of the Government herd here, as Nils Klemetson claimed that probably 1 female and 2 males could make the trip to Unalaklik.

School has been kept regularly from November 1 until June 1, and irregularly from September 1 to November 1; also during the first half of June, generally about two hours daily. Besides the regular studies lessons were also given in drawing, carving, and handling of tools to the large boys, and marked progress was made, especially in drawing and carving.

January 14 Judge Wickersham called at the station on his way to Cape Prince of Wales and also on his return trip to Nome February 5. Lieutenant Masee, U. S. Army, from Fort Davis, visited the station March 6.

The apprentices have made progress in driving. Kozetuk has made two trips to the Arctic district or Shishmaref Inlet and one to Golofnin Bay. Serawlook has made one trip to Arctic district and one to Golofvin Bay, besides numerous trips between winter camp and the station. The health of all at the station and at camp has been good.

Attached please find meteorological table the year and reindeer report.

Respectfully, yours,

T. L. BREVIG.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent of Education for Alaska,

Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT GOLOFNIN REINDEER STATION.

DEAR SIR: Herewith I send a report of the reindeer herd at Golofnin Bay. I feel sorry because I could not be at home at your presence here as to make your acquaintance. As you have been here and seen the herd you know its condition. We had a great loss of fawns this summer. I don't really know the cause of it. To my observation I found that the young deer were so much attached to the mother, and when she had calf this young deer followed and sucked her, and when this young deer had calf she left it and followed the mother, and so this little one was left bound to die. I tried to nourish these poor ones with milk, but it was in vain. Otherwise the herd has been doing well during the last year and will be a great help both to the mission and the natives as herders. The following are the numbers:

	Grown.		Fawns.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Total number at station August 21	94	137	49	44	324
Belonging to the Swedish mission	75	109	44	36	264
Belonging to Constantin	7	14	3	3	27
Belonging to Taktuk	6	14	2	5	27
Mrs. Dexter	2	2	1	1	6
Nils Klemetsen	25	75			100
Broken legs	3				
Broken neck	1				
Died from internal sickness		2			
Butchered	6				
Sold, driving deer	12				
Taktuk's, broken leg		1			
Fawns dead, uncertain sex					52

Yours, truly,

O. P. ANDERSON.

DR. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT EATON REINDEER STATION.

UNALAKLIK, ALASKA, *June 18, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to report that the herds of reindeer in this vicinity have been doing very well during the past year. They were driven to winter quarters at South River in first part of November. Ole Bahr built a house there for himself and family, and the native herders built one together. Ole Bahr and the native herders in his charge have worked together in good harmony. Both the Laplanders and native herders have been very well, except Mrs. Nallogorook was quite sick in the spring, but is now well.

The Nulato herd, which was already marked for that mission, was separated on December 6 and forwarded to Nulato in charge of Isaac

Bango, who remains with that herd. Ole Bahr and Tatpan were assisting Bango in driving the herd over to Yukon.

Mrs. Bango had shortly before given birth to a child and was thus unable to follow her husband. She remained at Eaton till later on.

Before Christmas Okitkon made a trip into the Buckland country. Two prospectors wanting to get up there, had previously started with dogs, but found themselves unable to make the trip with dogs, as they were not able to carry sufficient feed with them, being heavily loaded with other things and no dog feed could be gotten up there. They came back, and Okitkon took them up with five of his deer and made a very successful trip.

Mary Sinrock's herd arrived from north on February 27, having been a long time on the way between Nome and Unalaklik. This herd was in a rather poor condition on its arrival here. It was put on the northeast side of Unalaklik and kept there toward spring. Mary stayed at Eaton for a while, then she moved down to Unalaklik.

Per Spein with his herd arrived at Unalaklik on February 10. His herd was kept on the northeast side of Eaton. Nils Sarah, who expected his deer to come together with Per Spein's and had built himself a house and had made necessary preparations to receive his herd, felt quite disappointed. He is, however, desirous to get a herd this year.

The herd was again removed from winter pasture at South River to the fawning ground on the east side of Shaktollik Bay the latter part of March, and is now on the summer pasture at Point Denby.

Per Spein put his herd into Mary's for the summer, as it was most necessary to have one experienced herder with this herd. Per Spein chose Tolstoi Point for summer pasture. Mary's herd was counted and marked on the arrival at Unalaklik.

Laplanders and natives who have gotten deer from the Government have each taken in an apprentice, as their contract with the Government calls for.

I fully believe the Laplanders and natives will do by far better under the present regulations. As concerning the native herders I think it was wisely done to put them under guidance of a Lapp, at least for a time. It would be well to have a store where they could buy their necessary things for a reasonable price.

The weather during winter has been unusually nice. The coldest day here was January 5; it was then 48° below zero. The spring came early and has been very dry. On account of this, fire and smoke have frequently been seen. People crossing the country seem to find great pleasure in setting on fire the dry moss and grass. Once I sent out an army of natives to put out a fire between Unalaklik and the coal mine. But the last fire was the largest. It started south of Golsova and lasted for weeks.

The supplies have held out well. Only once I had to send to St. Michael to get a few articles that we were short.

No starvation or hardship of any special kind has been known to the people of Unalaklik. We have in our community several widow families since the hard year of 1900 that would have suffered need, but these were provided for by Captain Walker, U. S. Army, who kindly gave us a supply of damaged flour, corn meal, and brown sugar last fall. Of these supplies I gave out every Saturday a certain amount to the needy ones. I also sent twice to Shaktolik and Eggowick, as the people were there hard up for food. I have besides given out of the mission goods 1,000 pounds flour, 300 pounds beans, 50 pounds bacon, 100 pounds rice, 70 pounds tea, 800 pounds dry salmon.

The school has been in operation from the beginning of September, 1901, to the last of May, 1902. The children have done well, indeed, under the leadership of Miss Peterson, Alice, and Mr. Ryberg as teachers.

Our place is improved by four new buildings. The new church was dedicated in November, 1901. We are also in need of a new school-house, and I believe we will get it in the near future. Mr. Lindseth and Nils Sara, with their families, have occupied the Eaton Station.

One of the small houses, the farthest away from the main building, I moved down to Unalaklik last fall by permission from Dr. Gambell. From the inclosed deer accounts you will find the increase and standing of the herds.

I have endeavored to do my best in all, though my time has been much limited.

Very respectfully, yours,

AXEL E. KARLSON.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent, Education for Alaska.

ANNUAL REPORT OF NULATO REINDEER STATION.

NULATO, *September 20, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Your blank of inquiry calling for statement was received after I had left Nulato on my way to visit the reindeer herd. I was not aware, therefore, that the fawns should be numbered separately as male and female. This distinction will be kept in subsequent reports.

The apprentices have been—Stephen Annu, winter 1902 to present date; Alexander Kuk'ana, winter 1902 to August, 1902; John Rorondolel, August, 1902, to present date.

Alexander Kuk'ana, having been removed on account of ill health on August 3, was replaced on September 7 by John Rorondolel.

The herd has been kept during winter in Nelenorotaloten, 2 miles

below Nulato on the Yukon River. Before the breeding season they were transferred to Rodo'oye, one of the westward summits of the Kayar Mountain range, it being the most convenient point in the neighborhood that is free of timber and brush. This is about 40 miles south of Nulato, by winter trail; by summer trail, about 60. There is a rich moss pasture all around, and the herder in charge, Isak A. Bango, is perfectly satisfied with the ground and surroundings.

Respectfully, yours,

JULIUS JETTÉ, *S. J.*

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KUSKOKWIM REINDEER STATION.

BETHEL, ALASKA, *December 19, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: With the long hoped for mail yesterday we received your letter dated Teller, Alaska, September 2, 1901, containing the suggestions concerning native herders. We are very glad to receive them, and so have a rule to give to them where they can see their future life and success. It will help us and benefit them.

I will now give you an account of the reindeer in charge of our mission:

Our deer are about 100 miles from the mission station, Bethel, in the mountains, and are very well. The land is very good and the Laplanders say it is far better than in northern Alaska, where they have been before coming here. The deer are fat and strong with very large horns. The large horns, the Laplanders told me, are a good sign of strength and good food. Where the deer are located there is not much danger for them; wolves and other wild animals are not numerous, yet we have to report some losses.

The number we have now is 232; we received last April 176, an increase of 56. Fawns, 62.

The losses are as follows: One old deer was sick, hanging down the head and restless. The Laplanders killed him. One deer had a lame leg for three months; he was killed while I was there, November 25. Two deer ran away with wild deer coming into the herd and never were found again; 6 young deer died. One had a sore head; 1 broke his backbone; 1 was sick inside, swelling very bad; 1, after cutting the mark in the ear, run round and round until it fell down dead. So we have a loss of 10, but yet an increase of 56. The sleighs number 9; harnesses, 10; deer able to go on sleigh, 20.

As it is too short a time since we have the deer we do not fill out the questions: How many belong to the Government, and how many belong to the native herders?

The Laplanders are very well, but as we had an early cold winter felt it very cold. They live in a tent and do not intend to build a house

before summer. They were very glad some one came to see them, and some of them will come to Bethel for Christmas, where we will welcome them. I gave Mr. Bals the certificate of deposit on the Nordenfeldske Kreditbank and inclose his acknowledgment. Beside the Laplanders we have two native men with their families there. They built a nice little blockhouse and we hope they may be able to handle the deer in two years. In spring we hope to put some more men there.

The native herders are Wasili and Robert. The latter was for a time disabled for work. Shooting at a brown bear on one of the hills he missed it; was attacked and very badly wounded. He is here at Bethel now, but he hopes soon to be able to go to the deer again.

In summer we had great difficulty to bring the provisions to the herders. It could only be done by boat, but the next river has very swift water, and for miles the provisions had to be carried on the land. We hope it will be better now. Two herders came down with sleighs a short time ago for provisions, and say they will come several times in winter to get all their supplies before open water, to be sufficient until next fall.

I am very glad to have seen the deer myself. Only one thing hinders us to enjoy it; that is the expense connected with it. If you will kindly allow me to state how it is I will do so as briefly as possible.

We had to pay for bringing the deer and for the outfit of the Laplanders in

St. Michael	\$358. 23
Provisions, 1900	300. 00
Provisions, 1901	398. 29
Last summer, to bring supplies to herders.....	150. 00
Total	1,206. 52

Besides many expenses for skins for boots, tents, ammunition, and other articles.

But not only that makes our mission so expensive. Until now we could only reach our mission field here by ships of the Alaska Commercial Company, and since Alaska opened so much, the freight is very high. We had to pay for passage on a schooner, one person, \$112. The freight for all supplies is nearly \$7,000 worth, cost almost \$4,000. No other reliable ship came to the Kuskokwim yet. Other things help, too, to increase the expense. A mail was on the Yukon for this place. In November Mr. Helmich sent over to get that mail. His team came home empty, but the trip cost \$10. The native to whom the mail was given landed it a good day's run from here, as the river froze, when he went home. At the end of November we heard where that mail was and sent over for it. It cost \$9. We received three boxes with books for the school and very little mail, but it cost us \$39.

We have to suffer under heavy prices. Since so many miners have come the prices for labor are three times as high as before. We have 18 boys in our school since October and we could have had 50 if we

had the means to support them. Since last year's sickness we have so many orphans here, and 15 of our 18 boys are orphans.

In your letter to Dr. Romig from November 5, 1900, you promised us help to supply the native herders. We have to supply them with almost the same provisions as the Laplanders, as they had not much time in the mountains to do hunting. We also thought it well to have married men there, so that man and wife may learn the life of herders, and put younger men there later. If you could allow us \$150 for one couple we think it would not be too much. If you could help us, too, with an allowance for our school here in Bethel, we would be thankful, and it would make it so much easier for us to do the work so much needed.

Will you kindly excuse my liberty in asking your help so much. As superintendent of the mission work here, the high cost of our mission resteth hard on me, and gladly I would try to keep the expenses down as much as mission board wishes it, but under the present circumstances it is difficult to do so.

The report of our mission in Alaska you asked we hope to send with the next mail.

Mr. Bals will let me know at Christmas, when he comes here, whether he will stay another year, and I hope he will. So by the next mail I hope to write his decided answer.

Our mission work is, thank God, going on well, and we have much encouragement.

Asking you to excuse my liberty and the incorrectness of my writing (I had a short time for learning English),

I am, yours, truly,

ADOLF STECKER,

Superintendent of the Moravian Mission in Alaska.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

Washington, D. C.

BETHEL, ALASKA, *January 10, 1902.*

I, Nils Persen Bals, do hereby declare to stay one more year, from July, 1902, to July, 1903, with the reindeer now in care of the Moravian Mission in Bethel, Alaska.

I do hereby declare that I will do all the work mentioned in the first agreement made between Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. J. H. Romig, and myself.

I do hereby declare my willingness under the condition that my salary and provisions be the same as stated in the aforesaid agreement.

NILS PERSEN BALS.

January 10, 1902.

Witness:

ADOLF STECKER,

Secretary of the Moravian Mission in Alaska.

MEMORANDA TO A. STECKER, SUPERINTENDENT OF KUSKOKWIM REINDEER STATION.

NOME, ALASKA, *August 13, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have loaned Nils Sara and Per Spein each a herd of reindeer of 100 head, with the understanding that they drive their herds to the Kuskokwim and take charge of the mission herd as well as their own. I inclose you a copy of the contract which the Government has with them so that you can better understand the situation. As I understood that Nils Bals and son expected to go out next summer, it was necessary to send these men down in midwinter so they could drive their herds across country.

Fearing that your men have not a sufficient supply of provisions, I have directed the caravan, or men, to take all the provisions with them that they may have trained reindeer to transport; I don't know whether that will be much or little. It will depend largely upon the number of sled deer that they may be able to get. I think you will be pleased with these men and I expect them to spend at least five years in your neighborhood; they are both first-class deer men.

Sara has a number of children that ought to be in school, and I trust that at least a part of the year you may be able to induce them to leave their children in your home for training and education.

I have written you several letters by the way of Carmel and am now trying the route by way of St. Michael and the Delta in order to reach you. I will also direct letters to be sent to you by the herd, hoping that some one or more of them may reach you.

After Bals and his son leave you can issue three rations—one to Spein and two to Sara. The balance of the provisions needed for their families they are supposed to pay for themselves; but as the first year, when they have few deer to pay with, will be the hardest year upon them, it perhaps will be some encouragement if you furnish them complete rations for one year, and then after that the three rations, as above described. The Government will pay half of the expenses of these rations for the first year. If you have the supplies at your station you can furnish them and then send a bill to the Government for one-half of the same.

I will speak to your society in Bethlehem this winter, and next spring will have a sufficient supply sent out for the needs of the summer.

Trusting that this is satisfactory, I remain, very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

REV. A. STECKER,

Bethel, Kuskokwim River, Alaska.

DAILY JOURNAL OF TELLER REINDEER STATION.

[Teller Reindeer Station Log Book. By T. L. Brevig.]

July 1: Partly overcast; light westerly breeze. The steamship *Kimball* was 4 miles outside the station at 4 a. m. The captain and two passengers called at the station in the afternoon. A steam launch came in from Teller with visitors for the *Kimball*. The red dory was repaired and painted. The steamship *Valencia* anchored outside Point Jackson, and two passengers from her passed by to Teller.

July 2: Clear, with light west wind. At 1 p. m. the steamship *Kimball* started to break through the ice, and succeeded at 2.30. She was met at the edge of the ice by the steamship *Discovery* and escorted to Teller. The *Valencia* followed in the wake of the *Kimball*. Captain Lane, of the P. S. N. Co., was on shore and informed me that he had my supplies on board.

July 3: Calm, foggy, and rainy in the morning; clearing at noon, with a strong northwest wind. The *Discovery* tried to pass out in the morning, but was stopped by ice. She succeeded in getting away in the afternoon. The *Alexander* came in and anchored at Teller, but forced by ice to leave, and anchored outside of station in evening.

July 4: Partly overcast, with northwest wind. Boarded the *Valencia*, which had also anchored about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station. The captain kindly informed me that my supplies would be landed at Teller instead of at the station, as he had promised. Boarded the *Alexander* and bought some provisions. Boats fixed.

July 5: Clear and calm until 4 p. m., when a heavy fog set in. The ice is drifting all around the bay. Went to Teller in the morning and found all the supplies on shore; engaged a freighter to take them over. Arrived at station at 2 p. m. The *Valencia* left at 4 p. m. and the *Alexander* in the forenoon. Painting; boat fixing. Two visitors from Teller.

July 6: Partly overcast; light west wind; at times foggy. The bay blocked by ice. A Cape Prince of Wales canoe and an East Cape Siberia canoe stopped at station and brought letters from Mr. Lopp. House painting and boat fixing.

July 7: Overcast; rain during the night; mist during the day. Three steamers and four schooners went into Teller. Mr. Xavier went to Teller to take passage on the *Ellk* to Nome. Ice on the

move out all day; this part of the bay nearly clear of ice. Sunday school in the afternoon.

July 8: Foggy, with a strong south to southwest wind all night and day, and heavy rain. The ice is piled up high about Point Jackson. Sailmaking and house painting.

July 9: Strong south-southwest wind and high surf. Went to Teller in the afternoon in a dory with five men; was beached by the storm on the return. Saved the boats and contents after filling with water. Walked home. Mr. Kleinschmidt, from Teller, was obliged to stop until morning on account of the storm.

July 10: Partly overcast, with medium south-southwest wind. Kleinschmidt started in Peterborough canoe, but sea was rough; walked to Teller, leaving boat here.

July 11: Cloudy and overcast, with thick sky. Light southwest wind. Mr. Anderson and party started out on foot for Arctic district. A schooner anchored outside the station at 5 p. m. Several parties called.

July 12: Cloudy, with light west wind in the forenoon. Calm, with heavy rain in the evening. Messrs. Brevig, Percival, and Serawlook went to Teller in the afternoon to see if it was possible to get our supplies. Got the launch at last and arrived at the station at midnight, and had all landed by 1 a. m. Mr. F. Walpole, Government botanist, came over with us to stay for some time, pursuing his work in the vicinity.

July 13: Clear, with light northwest wind. The supplies were all under roof by 6 p. m. Professor Collier and companion, of Government Geological Survey, called at the station.

July 14: Partly overcast, with strong southwest wind in the afternoon. Sunday school. The Geological Survey party pitched camp on the beach in the afternoon. Several ships passed in and out of the harbor.

July 15: Strong southwest wind and rain all day. Caught 64 salmon in nets outside the station. Unpacking supplies and packing Mr. Aaseth's goods for the Arctic district.

July 16: Overcast and raining all day. Mr. Percival left for Teller in the afternoon; Mr. Aaseth in the evening. At 7 p. m. Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Mr. Cheever, his clerk, were landed from the steamship *Sadie*.

July 17: Cloudy, with strong southwest wind. Settling accounts with the Lapps. Mr. Xavier returned from Nome in the afternoon. The provision schooner *Laurel* anchored outside the station, but the high surf hindered communication; also the *Alexander*. Mr. Cheever boarded the *Laurel* in the afternoon.

July 18: Calm and pleasant. All the goods were landed from the *Laurel* and some carried into the storehouse. Mr. Aaseth, with out-

fit, left for Teller to go to Arctic mining district. The *Alexander's* fourth mate deserted at Teller. Several vessels passed out and came in during the day.

July 19: Clear and calm. The *Newsboy* was in for water in the morning and left for the north at 6 a. m. All the goods stored in the warehouse. Boat building. *Laurel* went to Teller.

July 20: Clear, with light west wind. Dr. Jackson held religious services both forenoon and evening. The *Laurel* went to sea, bound for St. Lawrence Island, having the Lapp, Per Larsen Anti, on board to take charge of the herd there the ensuing year.

July 21: Clear; strong west wind in afternoon. Dr. Jackson, Mr. Cheever, Brevig, Lucy, and Dagug went to Teller in the morning and returned at 5 p. m.

July 22: Overcast, with light west wind. The goods for Point Barrow, Kotzebue Sound, and St. Lawrence Island assorted and marked. Serawlook sick.

July 23: Cloudy, with light west wind. Rev. Koonce, Mrs. Steele, and Mr. Scroggs came over from Teller at 8 a. m. in a launch and went back at 9 a. m., accompanied by Dr. Jackson and Mr. Cheever to take passage on the *Jeannie* for Nome. *Jeannie* left at 2 p. m. Two miners went up to prospect on California Creek. Sekeoglook came in from Teller and promised to stay with the herd after this.

July 24: Clear, with light west wind. Three different parties went over the "Tundra" to California Creek. The skin canoe *Umiak* is about ready.

July 25: Cloudy, with strong southwest wind. Mr. Walpole and Serawlook made an attempt to start for Marys Igloo in a "Peterborough" canoe, but failed on account of high surf. *Umiak* finished.

July 26: Clear in forenoon. Mr. Walpole went up over the hills botanizing. A load of wood, brought in the red dory.

July 27: Rain, with a strong west to southwest wind all day. Two prospectors had taken shelter in the schoolhouse, having wandered in the mountains nearly all night. Accounts posted and balanced.

July 28: Partly overcast, with showers and strong west wind. Lieutenant Jarvis, Revenue-Cutter Service, visited the station in the afternoon. Sunday school.

July 29: Clear and calm. Mr. Walpole and Serawlook started on their inland trip to be gone ten days. Several parties went toward the Arctic district and two returned from there. A load of wood, brought in the red dory.

July 30: Clear, with variable winds. Four men came in from the Arctic tired out. Mr. Brevig went with them to Teller in a boat. At Teller Nils Klemetsen and Alfred Nilima, two Lapps in Dr. Jackson's employ, were met and taken along to the station. Nils is to stay at this station, and Nilima to bring the Kotzebue Sound herd here early

in the winter. Dunnak came in late in the evening. Received letter appointing T. L. Brevig guardian for 15 orphan children.

July 31: Ah pah sook, a girl about 12, adopted. Clear; light, changeable wind. Two boat loads of wood brought. Two cape canoes went in toward the fishing ground. Letters arrived from Mr. Lopp.

August 1: Clear; warm; light, changeable winds. Cape canoe stopped over night. A place picked out up the lagoon for lassoing deer in marking.

August 2: Partly overcast, with light west wind. The whole household, except Lucy and Thelma, went to the herd in the morning. Brevig, Nils, Alfred, Ablikok, and Kozetuk went to the lassoing ground; the rest returned home in the afternoon. Seventy-five fawns were marked. Arrived at station at 6 p. m.

August 3: Overcast, with a strong south-southwest wind. Thirty-five fawns were marked, all for herders. Rain and disagreeable work.

August 4: Rain, with strong south to southwest wind. Sunday school. Three miners stopped in schoolhouse all day as high surf hindered them in leaving. Letters arrived from Dr. Marsh.

August 5: Overcast and raining, with strong southwest wind. One hundred and thirty-five deer marked.

August 6: Cloudy and rainy; calm until 6 p. m., when a strong west wind sprung up. Mr. Walpole returned from Marys Igloo at 4 p. m. Eighty deer were marked. Two miners returned from California Creek, reporting "no colors." The revenue cutter *Bear* was sighted at 8.30 p. m. and was off the station at 9.30 p. m.

August 7: A gale from west to northwest all day; snow flurries. Dr. Jackson was on shore at 4 a. m. *Bear* went in to Teller. Goods for Point Barrow, Cape Prince of Wales, and Kotzebue Sound were carried down to the beach. Dr. Gambell stayed on shore all day. Clearing in the evening.

August 8: Clear in the morning and calm; rain in the afternoon with high west wind. The *Bear* arrived in the morning and took on all goods going north to Point Barrow. Dr. Jackson and Dr. Gambell went on the *Bear* to Cape Prince of Wales. Dr. Marsh was on shore and Dr. Campbell and wife came on shore to stay until an opportunity comes to go to St. Lawrence Island. Siri and family and Krogh were landed from the *Bear*.

August 9: Rain in showers, with a gale from west. Wood was carried from the beach during the forenoon. One hundred deer marked for the Friends Mission at Kotzebue Sound in the afternoon. Johan went to town.

August 10: Showers, with strong northwest wind. Deer marked in the afternoon; nearly ready. Dunnak's wife is a little sick. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell visited the herd.

August 11: Partly overcast, with light northwest wind. Dr. Camp-

bell conducted Sunday service. The schooner *General Siegler* anchored outside the station at 7 p. m.

August 12: Clear, with light variable winds. Dr. Campbell and wife, Mrs. Brevig and daughters, and all the native children went to Teller in the morning, returning in company with Revs. George and Koonce, Mr. and Mrs. Price, and two miners. Accounts posted. Stores and warehouse cleaned. Commenced tearing down schoolhouse.

August 13: Cloudy, with rain in the afternoon. Twenty-four deer were marked, making 739 in all. Rev. George and party came up just as we were ready and took some pictures of the herd.

August 14: Overcast, with light north-northeast wind. Several vessels passed in to Teller. The floor was taken out of the schoolhouse and the shingles put on the roof of the old Lapp house. A boat load of wood was brought.

August 15: Overcast, with rain nearly all day. Rev. Koonce and party of Tellerites of both sexes came over; took the lumber of the schoolhouse on board a scow and steamed over to Teller. The revenue cutter *Thetis*, with Dr. Jackson and Mr. Cheever on board, anchored outside at 2 p. m. After the Doctor and clerk landed, the cutter proceeded to Teller.

August 16: Overcast, with strong north to northwest wind, with rain flurries. Accounts settled at the station. Shingling continued on the Lapp house. At 7 p. m. the steamer *Newsboy* came in and arrangement was made to take Dr. Jackson, Dr. Gambell, Mr. Cheever, and a party of Lapps (Sara and Tornensis, with families, and Mr. Krogh) to Nome, and all left at 9 p. m.

August 17: Rain all day, with medium west wind. Shingling of roof finished. Serawlook and Kozetuk went up to a river emptying into the lagoon to fish.

August 18: Partly overcast, light west wind. One steamer and two schooners came in. Serawlook and Kozetuk came in late last night with 18 salmon and the carcass of a female fawn owned by Ablikok, found on the river bank 8 miles northwest from the station. Sunday service in the afternoon. Canoe load of Diomedé natives encamped on the beach.

August 19: Overcast and foggy in the afternoon. Clearing toward evening. Nils Klemetson went to the herd and the camp was moved 4 miles farther up the lagoon. At 6 p. m. Dr. Young came from Teller and brought the news that Dr. Jackson would be back later. Deer brought over from Siberia.

August 20: Partly overcast; calm, nice day. Dr. Young and Brevig went to the herd in the forenoon. In the afternoon Alfred took Dr. Young to Teller and brought back mail from the outside. A canoe load of wood was brought.

August 21: Clear and fine. The *Nellie Thurston* watered in the

forenoon. Commander Thompson, from Good Hope district, called. Dr. Campbell, Brevig and family went to Teller in the forenoon and returned at 4 p. m. on a barge conveying 75 Tellerites on a picnic trip. Bergman stopped at the station over night. A "moonbeam-chasing" stampede is on toward the upper end of the lagoon.

August 22: Partly overcast. Messrs. Howick, Aaseth, and Commissioner C. Gay returned from Arctic district, Tuttle Creek, during the night. Messrs. Gay and Bergman left for Teller in the forenoon. Captain Cushing and wife and Lieutenant Dodge, of the revenue cutter *Thetis*, called in the forenoon, and all but the captain went up the beach with shovels. A number of boats went up the beach to the supposed mining grounds.

August 23: Calm, with drizzling rain. Many of the stampeders returned from rainbow chasing. Mr. Walpole and Serawlook returned from a botanizing trip up the lagoon. Messrs. Howick and Aaseth went to Teller in the morning and returned at 4 p. m. Nets made.

August 24: Raining all day, with light variable winds. Rainbow chasers returning in boats and on foot. Wood carried up from the beach; also sled timber.

August 25: Partly overcast; a fine day. Sunday school by Dr. Campbell. In the afternoon Brevig, Dr. Campbell, and Mr. Howick went to Teller to meet Dr. Sheldon Jackson. Stopped overnight and attended service by Dr. Young.

August 26: Partly overcast. Mr. Brevig and party returned from Teller at noon, accompanied by Dr. Sheldon Jackson and Mr. Cheever. Sled making, smoking salmon, and net making.

August 27: Cloudy with a gale from northwest. Dr. Campbell and Alfred went to Teller to assist in building a schoolhouse, and to bring over Dr. Gambell and Per Spein, who are expected from St. Michael. Nils came in from the herd with the carcass of a female fawn, killed because of a broken leg. Sekeoglook had killed an old female deer, barren.

August 28: Overcast, with gale from northwest. In the afternoon Dr. Gambell, Alfred, Dr. Campbell, and Per Spein came over from Teller.

August 29: Overcast, with strong west wind, abating in evening. Early in the morning a vessel was sighted, and anchored outside of station at 6.30 a. m. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. Gambell, Dr. Campbell, Brevig, and Howick boarded her. She proved to be the steamship *Progress* from Vladivostok, Captain Gunderson. Lient. E. Bertholf, Revenue-Cutter service, was on board with deer from Orla, on the Okhotsk Sea. A lighter was brought from Teller and 100 deer landed after supper.

August 30: Overcast and misty. Landing of deer commenced at 4

a. m. and at 10 a. m. all were landed. Eight of those landed yesterday died during the night. Lieutenant Bertholf and two Tungas deer men were on shore and inspected the herd. Dr. Campbell's goods were taken on board to go to St. Lawrence Island. The cutter *Thetis* came in in the morning, and after communication was had with Dr. Jackson on shore the steamship *Progress* went to anchor under the bluffs near Cape Riley. Dr. Jackson and many of the ship's company went to Teller. The deer landed were in poor condition. Dr. Jackson returned at 6 p. m.

August 31: Clear, with strong northeast wind. Lieutenant Bertholf and Second Officer Peterson were on shore. At 2.30 p. m. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell boarded the *Progress*, accompanied by Drs. Jackson, Gambell, Mrs. Brevig, and daughters. Steamship *Progress* sailed at 4 p. m. Contracts for service made with Laplanders Nilima and Klemetsen.

September 1: Clear, with medium strong north wind. Sunday school led by Dr. Jackson. A sick girl about 7 years old taken in to the station, making the number about 12 children and 7 grown natives.

September 2: Clear, with strong west wind. Steamer *Elk* came in in the afternoon. Thelma Brevig has been very sick for several days. Serawlook is sick.

September 3: Strong north-northeast wind and partly overcast. Mrs. Bernardi called at the station, walking from Teller and back. Alfred, Aaseth, and Kozetuk went after a raft of wood. Mr. Hovick started making sleds. Thelma is a little better.

September 4: Cloudy, with strong north-northeast wind; a little rain in afternoon. Thelma very sick. Dr. Gambell went to Teller in the morning, returning in the evening. Sled making.

September 5: Mist and rain. Light north-northeast wind. Mr. Aaseth had returned with a raft of firewood in the night. At 9 a. m. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, Dr. Gambell, Mr. Cheever, and Mr. Aaseth left for Teller to take passage on the *Oregon* for Nome, and Aaseth for Seattle, Alfred and Kozetuk taking them direct to ship and returning at once.

September 6: Overcast, with light showers. Shoe grass prepared. Wood sawing. Messrs. Howick and Walpole visited Teller and brought back a few letters. Ig-wa-re-uk, a partly cured paralytic, visited the station.

September 7: Mr. Brevig went to Teller in morning and returned at 5 p. m. The steamship *Newsboy* anchored outside the station, blew off steam, and watered. Shoe grass brought and prepared for winter. Thelma is better, but the sick native girl is worse.

September 8: Cloudy, with light west wind. Steamship *Newsboy* remained all day. Sunday school. Letters arrived from Mr. Lopp.

September 9: Clear; strong north wind. In the evening foggy and

raining. The little native girl died during the night. A coffin was made and she was buried in the afternoon. Shoe grass brought home and prepared. Skins dried and tanned. Tomcod was caught and strung for drying.

September 10: Cloudy, with a gale from north-northeast all night and day. Mr. Walpole is arranging his specimens. Mr. Howick is suffering from a felon. Some tomcod strung up and shoe grass prepared. The wood pile was fixed up. A schooner passed out.

September 11: Cloudy, with a little rain. Some wood was sawed and nets were fixed. Steamship *Newsboy* and steamship *Ellie* came in.

September 12: Clear, fine day. Strong east wind. Nils and Sekeoglook came in from herd. Two steamers and one schooner passed out.

September 13: Cloudy, with light east wind and rain in afternoon. Nunasarlook was in for provisions.

September 14: Cloudy and calm. A canoe load of wood was brought. A Topkok canoe went up and a Kings Island canoe load of natives camped on the beach.

September 15: Calm and cloudy, with light rain. Sunday school. A schooner watered.

September 16: Clear, with light east wind. Dr. and Mrs. Meacham, Judge Rognon and brother, and party of picnickers visited the station. The steamship *Ellie* came in and went out. Wood was carried up from the beach and piled. Some tomcod was strung.

September 17: Clear, with light east wind. Mr. Walpole left in the morning for Teller to take passage out. Messrs. Brevig and Serawlook went with him and returned in the evening. Steamship *Sadie* came in and went out.

September 18: Clear, with strong north-northeast wind. Grass prepared and fish strung. A canoe load of wood was brought. Mr. Hadley and party came down from the Arctic and passed at 6 p. m. Tautook and Elingnuk came in from the herd.

September 19: Overcast, with light, variable winds. A canoe of wood was brought. Nuluk, a Kings Island boy, that was with us in 1898, came over to visit us. Ok-baok came over from Teller and camped on the beach. The cutter *Thetis* came in and anchored opposite Teller in the morning.

September 20: Overcast and calm. The cutter *Bear* anchored outside the station at 7.30 a. m. Mr. Kittredge and three miners landed. Sixteen tons of coal and some provisions were landed. The cutter *Bear* left again for Cape Prince of Wales at 1 p. m., Mrs. Brevig and Dagny going along to Cape Prince of Wales to visit the Loppes. A rumor of President McKinley being assassinated reached us at noon. Ok-baok's umiak was taken in tow by the cutter *Bear*.

September 21: Partly overcast. All the coal was carried inside.

Mr. Kittredge was taken to Teller by Alfred and Serawlook. Some trading done.

September 22: Partly overcast, with strong southwest wind and surf. Nils was in from the herd. Sunday school.

September 23: Partly overcast, with a very strong southwest wind and a high surf. Double windows were repaired and made ready to be put in. Wood sawed. At 2 p. m. a young Cape Prince of Wales woman came in from the "tundra." She had left the camp at "Nook" the preceding day and wandered around on the tundra during the storm. She had been abused by her husband, a Kings Island man, and ran away from him. Wood sawed.

September 24: Partly overcast, with medium strong wind. Mr. Brevig, Alfred, and Nils went to town at 9 a. m. and returned at 7 p. m. The steamship *Dewey* came in from the Arctic. Wood sawed.

September 25: Clear, calm, nice day. Double windows were put in. Wood brought up from the beach and sawed. Captain Cushing, from the cutter *Thetis*, called in forenoon. The *Thetis* went out toward Cape Prince of Wales at 4 p. m.

September 26: Cloudy, with light south wind, getting strong at 6 p. m. The *Sadie* came in and went out. The *Thetis* came in at 6 p. m., landed Mrs. Brevig, and proceeded toward Cape Riley. A Kings Island and Diomedea canoe camped on the beach. Wood brought and sawed.

September 27: Cloudy; some rain during the night. The wind became a gale and continued all night and day. The surf was very high. A prospector came in early in the morning. His boat had been thrown on the beach during the night; he barely saved his life. He spent the day at the station drying himself. His boat could be seen high on the beach.

September 28: Overcast, with a gale from southwest to west. Very high surf. The wrecked miner went out on the point to look after his boat. Nils, Alfred, and Howick are busy preparing sled material. Wood sawed by two crews. Two schooners passed in and two vessels anchored at Point Spencer. The cutter *Thetis* went out to the sand-spit and anchored at 7 p. m.

September 29: Partly overcast, with medium strong west wind. The *Thetis* came in in forenoon and left again for the spit in the afternoon. Several small boats came in from Point Spencer. Sunday school. Per was in from the herd.

September 30: Partly overcast, with light west wind and snow flurries. Ice on the lagoon. Brevig and Alfred went to the herd. Some of the new deer were very sick; others had straightened out and commenced to look very well. Some fish were caught during the night. A canoe load of wood was brought and sawed. A girl, 10 years old, was taken into the "home."

October 1: Clear, with a light east wind. Howick, Alfred, and Kozetuk went to Teller with meat to sell, but could not dispose of any. Sekeoglook married a girl on the beach. Nils and the boys took her out to the herd with the oomiak, returning at 9 a. m. The steamship *Kimball* came in and brought news of the President's death. Some letters were received. Tautook came in from the herd.

October 2: Clear, calm, nice day. A canoe load of wood was brought. The *Kimball* went out during the night. A small steamer came in. Wood sawed. Berries picked. Sleds were fixed. Two miners visited the station. Several Cape canoes went toward home.

October 3: Clear, with a gale from northeast. The *Nellie Thurston* anchored outside the station to water. Wood was carried up from the beach. Sleds were repaired. Sekeoglook came in from the herd reporting one of his deer dead from foot rot.

October 4: Partly overcast, with light east wind. Captain Nicholson and Commissioner Thompson, recorder of the Good Hope district, called at the station; also Mr. Williams and Dr. Meacham from Teller. The steamship *Centennial* came in early in the morning. The *Nellie Thurston* went out. Brevig, Howick, Alfred, Nils, Serawlook, Kozetuk, Nuluk, Zoolook, Ablikok, and Ah-goo-cook went to Teller in the afternoon with two boats to get Williams's supplies, which were bought at a discount.

October 5: Clear, bright, calm day. Goods stored. Brevig went to Teller with one boat and brought the balance of the goods. Per was in from herd. Wood brought. Sleds fixed.

October 6: Clear, fine day. Sunday school. Dunnak came in from the lakes, reporting big fires on the Ne-ah-kluk River; but moss in abundance on the Ah-gee-o-puk, as but little has been burnt there. At 8 p. m. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and two children, Mr. Born, and Miss Plodger called at the station.

October 7: Cloudy and cold, with a light east wind. Mr. Howick and Kozetuk went to Bluestone. Alfred is making harness. A canoe-load of wood was brought. Coxrook was in from the herd. Dunnak went in to Bee-o-block to build his father a house. Tomcod strung and hung up to dry. A child was born in a tent on the beach.

October 8: Cloudy and cold, with light north wind. Seven Cape Prince of Wales canoes left for home and Grantly Harbor. Nuluk, Nils, Ablikok, and Ah-goo-cook went after wood. Alfred made harness. Zoolook and Serawlook carried up wood and worked around the station.

October 9: Cloudy and light northeast wind. Alfred and Nils made harness, and in the afternoon took a trip toward the northeast to see if the old corral can be used in dividing the herd, reporting in the evening that it was useless. Wood carried up from the beach. Fish

strung and wood sawed. Two Cape Prince of Wales canoes arrived from Grantly Harbor. Goods arranged in storehouse.

October 10: Overcast, with snow during the day, and a north-north-east gale all night and day. Supplies arranged. Harness, halters, and nets made. Wood sawed.

October 11: Cloudy, with light east wind. A bedroom made in the shop. Harness and sleds made. Fish strung. Mr. Howick and Kozetuk returned at 1 p. m. Six Cape canoes encamped on the beach; three canoes passed by.

October 12: Partly clear, with light east wind. Trace of snow during the night. Room in shop was finished. Eight Cape canoes left for home. One canoe camped on the beach. Wood sawed and some fish caught.

October 13: Clear, with light northeast wind. The whaler *Bowhead* came in to the station at noon and landed some natives. She reported a very cold season up north. Coxrook was married to Abering in native style. Per came in from herd. Sunday school.

October 14: Partly overcast. General order of work.

October 15: Cloudy, with light northeast wind. Marshal Evans, from Teller, visited the station and cited Brevig to be in Nome the 18th.

October 16 and 17: Cloudy. Brevig stayed in Teller waiting for a chance to go to Nome. Sekeoglook's wife took native divorce the 16th.

October 18: Cloudy; strong north wind. The steamship *Arctic* went out in the morning. The steamship *Ellk* came in. A whaler anchored off Point Jackson. Brevig came home at 1.30 p. m. Wood was hauled.

October 19: Cloudy, with a north gale all night and day. Howick and Serawlook went to the herd. Wood was sawed and books posted.

October 20: Calm and partly clear. The whaler went to Teller. Sunday school. Report from herd.

October 21: Partly overcast. Howick and Serawlook went to Teller in the morning and returned in the evening. Wood sawed and sleds made. Nils was sent to the herd to begin training sled deer. A miner came to get help to get his winter's supply from Teller to York. Kozetuk was sent in with him to help him bring them here. Dunnak came home from his father's.

October 22: Cloudy, with light west wind. A light snow during the night and day. Wood was brought and carried up to the station. Kozetuk did not return from Teller.

October 23: Cloudy and snowing. Light southeast to south wind, increasing toward night. Mr. Fish with his supplies arrived and stopped, as the surf was too high to proceed any farther. Alfred, Howick, and Serawlook went to the herd. Thelma Brevig is a little sick.

October 24: Cloudy, with medium south to southwest wind. Sekeoglook came in for a sled. Some snow during the night.

October 25: Clear, with light north-northeast wind, increasing toward evening. Mr. Fish, with Serawlook, Zoolook, and Kozetuk left for York in the skin boat. Howick, Nuluk, and Kozetuk went to Teller with deer meat. Alfred painted harness and fixed a sled.

October 26: Clear, fine day. Sled making and wood sawing. Per, Alimukdoolik, Sekeoglook, Nunasarlook, and Coxrook came in from the herd in the evening, bringing two deer.

October 27: Cloudy. Sunday school.

October 28: Clear, calm, nice day. During the night Serawlook and party arrived from York, complaining of bad weather and high surf. Herd moved toward mountains, 15 miles northwest of station.

October 29: School opened in the evening. Wood was hauled on sleds from lagoon. Sleds and fancy harness made.

October 30: Calm and cloudy. General wood, harness, and sled work. Sekeoglook was in from the herd.

October 31: Snow flurries. Light north wind. General orders. Alfred went to camp for deer.

November 1: Cloudy; calm. Alfred left for Mary's herd to get the three deer in her herd belonging to the Government. General orders.

November 2: Clear; strong east wind and cold. Sekeoglook, Coxrook, Nunasarlook, and wife came in for provisions. General orders.

November 3: Clear, with medium strong east wind; cold. Sunday school. The herders left for camp at 4 p. m.

November 4: Cloudy; light east wind. A trace of snow. General orders. Two callers over from Teller. Slush ice on the bay.

November 5: Cloudy; calm. General orders. A bench made for schoolhouse and some furniture for kitchen.

November 6: Clear and calm. Slush ice formed on bay near shore. Ahmukdoolik was in from the herd, and Sekeoglook went to herd. Alfred returned with the three deer at noon. Preparations for Alfred's trip north.

November 7: Cloudy and snowing. Brevig, Alfred, Serawlook, Nuluk, Kozetuk, Zoolook, Dunnak, and family left for the herd in the morning, Brevig and party to divide the herds going north to Kotzebue Sound from the main herd. Arrived at camp at 3 p. m. and found the corral ready.

November 8: Clear, fine day. Two hundred deer lassoed, marked, separated from the herd, and driven off toward the pass in the mountains, where they will be taken over the divide.

November 9: Clear, with medium strong north wind. Brevig, Nils, Serawlook, and Tautook went to the station, and Elingnuk somewhat later, with 8 deer. Tautook and Elingnuk returned to herd after 6 p. m. Kozetuk, Nuluk, and Zooluk remained at herd to help Alfred.

November 10: Snow, with a gale from north. Sunday school.

November 11: Strong north wind; cloudy in the morning. At 11 a. m. Howick, Nils, and Serawlook left for the herd with seven loads and eight sleds to help take the Kotzebue herd up near Mr. Lopp's herd. Dogs had chased one of the deer toward the camp. Ablikok and Ah-goo-cook went out to look for it.

November 12: Snow during the forenoon; clear and calm in the afternoon. Fixing up around building. A stove was put in the farther cabin for the herders. Boys set trap for foxes.

November 13: Clear and calm. Nuluk, Elingnuk, and Alberina came in from the herd toward evening, bringing letters from Mr. Howick.

November 14: Clear and calm. In the evening Per, Nils, and Sekeoglook came in from the herd. General orders. Letter writing.

November 15: Clear; calm. Wood cutting. In the evening Per, Nils, and Sekeoglook came in from the herd.

November 16: Partly clear; light east wind. Brevig, Nils, and Per went to Teller in the morning and returned in the evening. Sekeoglook got dogs and proceeded up the Agiapuk River.

November 17: Clear, calm day. Sunday school.

November 18: Clear and calm, with a gust of east wind. At 5 p. m. Nils, Per, and Ahb-e-rina went to the herd. Provisions were issued to the Lapps. Wood was hauled. Fish traded. See-o-whrak came in with two children.

November 19: Clear, with strong east wind. Wood hauled. Sleds made. Elingnuk, Nunasarlook, and wife came in from the herd at dark.

November 20: Clear and cold, with strong north wind. At noon Kozetuk, Amukdoolik, and Zoolook came back from the Arctic, having left the provisions, but did not find Mr. Lopp's herd. Tautook, Howick, and Serawlook stayed with the herd until Mr. Lopp was communicated with. Herders went to camp.

November 23: Clear, cold, calm. On the 21st Brevig, Neeluk, Kozetuk, Zoolook, and Ah-muk-doo-lik went to the herd to mark Per Spein's herd. On the 22d, 23 males and 75 females were marked for Per Spein; 18 males and 14 females were of the old stock, and 5 males and 61 females were of the new arrivals. Tautook returned from the Kotzebue Sound herd, reporting all well and Lopp's herd expected at the meeting place the 23d. Brevig, Neeluk, Kozetuk, Zoolook, and Coxrook returned to the station at 2 p. m. Sekeoglook had been at the station two days.

November 24: Clear, calm, cold. Sunday school. Sekeoglook and Coxrook went to the herd in the morning.

November 25: Clear, calm, cold. Wood and water hauled. A sled crossed from sand spit yesterday.

November 26: Clear, calm, cold, -16° . A party passed by from Teller to York. See-hwak, the old Eskimo woman, with two children, went over to Point Spencer to stay with Ed Koopolo during the winter. At 3 p. m. Howick and Serawlook came back from the north after help for starting the Kotzebue Sound herd. They left Mr. Lopp's herd on Mint River at 3 a. m., leaving everything in good shape.

November 27: Clear, calm, cold, -21° . Kozetuk went to the herd to help bring in some deer for a sleighing party from Teller. Sleds and harness repaired. Late in the evening Nils, Per, Tautook, and Kozetuk came in with 18 deer.

November 28: Clear, calm, cold, -23° . At 7.30 Brevig, Howick, Nils, Per, Tautook, and Kozetuk, with 20 deer, brought over 26 Tellurites to celebrate Thanksgiving and Mr. and Mrs. Brevig's tin wedding, arriving at 1 p. m. and leaving for home at 8 p. m.

November 29: Hazy, with a little snow. A party from Candle Creek, Good Hope district, called at the station to procure deer. Four of yesterday's guests left for Teller at 1 p. m. Herders left for camp with 13 deer.

November 30: Cloudy, with a trace of snow during the night. In the morning Brevig, Howick, and Serawlook went to Teller, accompanied by Messrs. Jurgins and Stone. Dunnak and Elingnuk came in from the herd. Dunnak went out to the herd in the evening; Elingnuk remained.

December 1: Snowing during the night and morning; clearing in the afternoon, -15° . Sunday school.

December 2: Clear, calm, cold. Elingnuk and Kozetuk went out to the herd with 5 deer.

December 4: Cloudy, with light snow. Mr. Howick and visitors went to Teller. The mail driver passed from Teller to York in forenoon. Mr. Howick returned with 4 letters in the evening.

December 7: Cloudy, with east wind and light snow. Frederick Larson's teams got some supplies left here in the fall.

December 8: Cloudy, with strong east to southeast wind. Dunnak and wife came in from the herd at 6 p. m., reporting one of the mission sled deer dead.

December 9: Cloudy and mild, east to southeast wind. Dunnak and family left for his father's place on the Took-sook (Eaton River) at noon. Christmas tree made from willow branches nailed to the stem of a birch.

December 10: Cloudy, with rain and sleet. Nils came in at 6 p. m., driving an untamed deer, bringing the carcass of the sled deer belonging to Ablikok. A cupboard made for the children's room.

December 11: Cloudy, with sleet in the evening. Nils left for the herd in the morning.

December 12: Mist, with light south wind, veering to north at 6 p. m.

December 13: Cloudy, with light northwest wind. Serawlook went out to Point Jackson in the afternoon. Mr. Getchel, from Teller, called at the station.

December 14: A genuine "72"-ster from the north. Coxrook and wife came in from the herd, reporting the herd moving this way.

December 15: North-northeast gale continuing. Sunday school. An Agiapuk sled passed up the beach toward the spit.

December 16: Gale from north continuing. Tautook, Elingnuk, Nunasarlook, and Per came in from the herd for provisions. Coxrook and his wife went to herd, which is encamped on river 7 miles from station, with the other herders. Serawlook also went out.

December 17: Medium north-northeast wind. Cupboard put in children's room. Howick went to Teller for mail. Kozetuk came in from herd.

December 18: Cloudy; strong north-northeast wind drifting badly. Solitude reigns supreme.

December 19: Cloudy; strong northeast wind during the night; calm during the day. Nils came in with 3 deer at 8 a. m. About noon Messrs. Howick, Jurgens, and the mail driver came in from Teller; but little mail. Mr. and Mrs. Brevig and Mr. Jurgens went to Teller at 1:30 p. m. and returned at 7 p. m.

December 20: Cloudy, calm, mild; northeast gale during the night. Elingnuk and Coxrook came in from the herd early in the morning and with Nils returned to herd at 10 a. m.

December 21: A northeast gale all night and day and drifting. Growing colder. Preparations for Christmas.

December 22: Cloudy, with a north-northeast gale in the forenoon. Tautook and Elingnuk came in from the herd early in the morning and left again in the evening.

December 23: Clear and calm. Late in the night M. Nillukka came in from Teller with 1 deer. He is now on the way from Nome to Kotzebue Sound with mail. The route will be from Teller to Kotzebue via Deering and Schismariff Inlet.

December 24: Clear and hazy. Nillukka left for Teller in the morning. At 4 p. m. all the herders came in to spend Christmas. After supper the Christmas tree was enjoyed by all.

December 25: Overcast. At 2 p. m. 31 persons with 11 deer went to Teller to participate in the Christmas celebration there, leaving Mr. Howick alone at the station, returning at 2 a. m. the 26th.

December 26: Clear and cold. Mr. Howick and Kozetuk went to Teller at 11.30 a. m. and returned at 4 p. m., when all the herders left for camp. Mrs. Brevig suffering from a cold caught at the celebration.

December 27: Clear, cold, -18° , with light north wind. The herd was moved east of the station on the way to winter camp on the

Agiapuk. All the herders stopped at the station over night. Mrs. Brevig is better.

December 28: Clear, with light northwest wind. All the herders moved to first river east of station to camp until Monday. Per Spein was fitted out and given three months' provisions for his trip to Unalaklik.

December 29: Cloudy, calm, cold, -18° . Sunday school.

December 30: Cloudy and calm. Accounts made out and reports made ready. Repairing around station.

December 31: Cloudy, with light north-northeast wind during the day. A gale during the night.

January 1, 1902: A howling blizzard all day and night. A short service. Leonora has been sick several days.

January 2: Cloudy, with a furious storm from north all night and day. Warehouse cleaned.

January 3: Cloudy. The storm continued; nearly drifted in, -20° . Very cold in the house. Log copied.

January 4: Gale from north continued, abating toward night. A tunnel dug through the drift to the entrance of the house in the afternoon and water brought. -30° .

January 5: Clear, with light gusts of wind from the north. Sunday school. -36° .

January 6: Hazy, with light northwest wind. -34° . The black dog went crazy and was shot. Beds in orphans' rooms fixed. Mail sent to Teller.

January 7: Calm and hazy. -38° . Wash day.

January 8: Cloudy, cold, calm. -40° . The mail passed for York.

January 9: Cloudy, cold, calm. -38° . The children from Port Jackson visited the station.

January 10: Late last night Nils, Serawlook, Ah-muk-doo-lik, Numasarlook, and wife came in from the herd, and this morning Elingnuk came in, having slept in a snow bank all night; his deer tired out. To-day's loads were made ready and lashed. Zoolook went to Teller to get his trunk. The mail came back at 5 p. m., and Mr. Humber stopped for supper, having come from York since morning. -40° .

January 11: Clear, with a light east wind. This is the coldest day experienced since the station was established, -44° in the morning and hugging -43° all day. At 8 a. m. Mr. Howick and the herders left for the compound with 11 deer. Elingnuk was ready to start, but concluded to wait for a little milder weather. Dagny is suffering with the earache.

January 12: Partly overcast, with strong south-southeast wind; getting milder. -44° to -14° . Elingnuk went to herd. Sunday school.

January 13: Partly overcast; mild. In the afternoon Mr. Kleinschmidt, from Teller, called at the station.

January 14: Snowing during the forenoon. At 11 a. m. Judge Wickersham and Louis Lane came in from Teller; they stopped for dinner and proceeded toward Cape Prince of Wales. Zoolook went with them as a guide as far as the wood-choppers' cabin. Mr. Kleinschmidt left at 2 p. m.

January 15: Gale from north-northeast; blizzard.

January 16: Partly overcast; gale from north all day. Mr. Howiek and Nils arrived at 3 p. m., having been two days from the herd. Per Spein left with his herd yesterday. Mr. Kleinschmidt and Mr. C. Born called at the station and left at 5 p. m. —19°.

January 17: Clear, with light north wind. Nils made snowshoes. Mr. Howiek fixed doors and windows. Zoolook returned in evening, reporting Judge Wickersham, of Nome, at wood-choppers' cabin yesterday morning.

January 18: Clear, with very strong north-northeast wind, and drifting badly all day. Snow shoveling all day.

January 19: Partly overcast, with north-northeast gale. Drifted intensely. Sunday school.

January 20: Partly overcast; strong north-northeast wind; mild. Snow shoveled in forenoon. The mail passed by for York at 9.30 a. m. A class in drawing was started.

January 21: Cloudy. Mr. Brevig went to Teller in forenoon.

January 22: Cloudy and blowing in gusts.

January 23: Partly overcast and calm. At 2 p. m. Mr. Brevig returned, accompanied by 16 Tellerites, in a wagon box propelled by a span of horses. They came for a surprise and spent the day at the station and left at 8 p. m. Mr. Crabtree and Mr. Getchell went up toward the wood-choppers' cabin.

January 24: Overcast, with light variable winds. At 3 p. m. the two United States marshals, with prisoner, and Mr. E. Born and Miss Pledger came in from sandpit. Mr. Born and Miss Pledger stopped until morning.

January 25: Cloudy. The visitors and Mrs. Brevig, with two daughters, went to Teller in the morning. Mr. Howiek returned at 3 p. m. At 6.30 p. m. Sekeoglook, Ah-muk-doo-lik, Coxrook, and wife came in from herd for provisions.

January 26: Overcast. Gale during the night; medium strong south-southeast wind during the day. The herders left at 10 a. m. Sunday school in the evening.

January 27: Cloudy and calm.

January 28: Partly overcast. Strong southeast wind in the evening. At 1 p. m. Mrs. Brevig and others returned from Teller. Mr. Kleinschmidt brought them with a dog team. Rumor of war between England and Germany.

January 29: Cloudy; strong southeast gale during the night; calm

during the day. Nils came in from camp with one carcass, reporting 3 deer dead.

January 30: Clear, with brisk east to northeast wind. Howick and Nils went to town in the morning and Howick returned at 4 p. m. Nils proceeded to the herd. Carving and carpentering lessons have been going on for some time.

January 31: Cloudy; overcast. Fog. Strong east wind.

February 1: General orders. Partly overcast, with light east wind. Mr. Viginder, night watchman at jail, visited the station.

February 2: Clear, with a strong east to northeast wind. In the afternoon Messrs. Crawley and McNeal and Misses Pledger and Benson came over from Teller and left at 6.30 p. m. Sunday school and communion in the evening.

February 3: Partly overcast. At 8 a. m. the mail passed toward York. Mr. Howick went along to go to Cape Prince of Wales. Only a few letters arrived. Neeluk and Ah-goo-cook went to Teller for oil in the afternoon and returned at 6 p. m.

February 4: Clear, with light northeast wind. General orders.

February 5: Cloudy and cold. At 5:30 p. m. Judge Wickersham, Mr. Lane, and the mail driver came from York and stopped for supper, proceeding to Teller at 7 p. m.

February 6: Cloudy, with strong north-northeast wind.

February 7: Clear, with gale from north.

February 8: Gale continued; snow shoveling.

February 9: Gale continued, with a little snow in the evening. Sunday school.

February 10: Cloudy; storm continued. Thelua slightly sick.

February 11: Cloudy; storm continuing. A native from Mary's Igloo came in late at night. Elingnuk and Nunasarlook came in from the herd with the carcass of a male deer. All well at herd.

February 12: Gale from north continued; snow drifting badly. Nunasarlook left for the herd in the morning. Nils Klemetsen and Coxrook came in from herd at 6 p. m. with a carcass.

February 13: Cloudy, with a strong southeast to south wind, and drifting badly. Brevig and Nils went to Teller at 9.30 a. m. and returned in the evening, the blizzard making traveling difficult.

February 14: Cloudy; strong north wind all night and day. Nils and two natives left for camp in the morning. Snow shoveling.

February 15: Clear, calm, and mild until 4 p. m. when a northeast storm sprung up. In the afternoon Messrs. Klein Schmidt, Shelton, and Seroggs called, leaving at 4.30 in the storm.

February 16: Clear. Gale from north all night and day, drifting bad. Mr. Kleinschmidt called at the station. Sunday school.

February 17: Cloudy, with strong north wind. At 9 p. m. Tautook, Serawlook, and Kozetuk returned from Golofnin Bay, reporting

Per Spein's safe arrival there with his herd, losing one sled deer by accident.

February 18: Overcast, with strong north wind. The mail passed by at noon for York. Twelve letters from the outside. Tautook, Serawlook, and Kozetuk visited the point.

February 19: Partly overcast, with strong north wind. Marshal Evans and two deputies passed up the beach looking for a man having sold whisky to the natives. At 12.30 p. m. Tautook, Kozetuk, Serawlook, and wife left for the herd.

February 20: Partly cloudy; gale from north; drifting badly. At 1 p. m. Mr. Kleinschmidt, Mrs. and Miss Nuesler, and Mr. Hopkins came over from Teller and stayed until 3 o'clock. The mail driver from York also arrived and stopped for lunch.

February 21: Clear; strong north wind. Three sleds passed in to Teller and five sleds came from Teller.

February 22: Clear; north-northeast wind; cold. Forenoon spent shoveling snow from windows to admit light.

February 23: Cloudy; north-northeast wind. Sunday school. A very gloomy day.

February 24: Strong northeast wind; partly overcast. Snow shoveling. At 4 p. m. Serawlook came in from the herd with the carcass of a male deer strangled in training; belonged to Ablikok. Some tomcod bought.

February 25: Cloudy; strong north wind. Serawlook left for herd at 8 a. m.

February 26: Clear; gale from north. Dunnak and Tautook came in from the herd at 3 p. m. and left again at 6 p. m., reporting all well at herd.

February 27: Clear, calm, fine day. Coxrook and Elingnuk came in from herd at noon. Elingnuk went to the sandspit and returned.

February 28: Partly overcast; mild. Coxrook and Elingnuk left for herd at 8 a. m. Brevig and three boys went to Teller at 10 a. m. and returned at 6 p. m.

March 1: Clear, calm, beautiful day. Snow-shoveling, fishing, etc.

March 2: Clear; medium east-northeast wind. Sunday school.

March 3: Clear, light, variable winds. The mail passed to York at 8.30 a. m.

March 4: Clear; gale from north-northeast all night and day.

March 5: Clear; calm in the afternoon. North-northeast gale during the night, abating at noon. At 9 p. m. last night Kozetuk and Ah-muk-doo-lik came in from the herd, reporting Tautook, Sekeoglook and Dunnak gone to Golofnin Bay; left again at 9 a. m. At 10.15 a. m. Mrs. Brevig and Leonora went to Teller to pay a visit. Nuluk, Zoolook, and Isamtuk pulled them over on a deer sled. The boys returned at 6 p. m.

March 6: Clear and calm. At 12 m. Lieutenant Masee, U. S. Army, came over from Teller, being on a tour of relief among the natives; left again for Teller at 1 p. m. Mr. McNeal took him over. At 4 p. m. Mrs. Brevig came home from her visit. Mr. F. Kleinschmidt acted as escort. Mr. Brevig went back with Kleinschmidt to attend a social.

March 7: Clear and calm. At 4 p. m. Brevig and Kleinschmidt arrived from Teller.

March 8: Clear, calm, fine day. Mr. Kleinschmidt, Mr. Brevig, Lucy, and Dagny went out to the sandspit (Point Jackson) to visit the natives; returning at 12.30 p. m. Two cape sleds came from Teller and proceeded homewards.

March 9. Clear; light north wind; -20° . Sunday school in the forenoon. Mr. Kleinschmidt left for Teller in the evening, having lost one day.

March 10: Clear, calm, cold, with strong north-northeast wind during the night. At 7 p. m. Coxrook, Etuguuk, and Ahberina came in from the herd.

March 11: Clear, calm, cold, -27° . The herders remained at the station.

March 12: Clear, calm, cold. Coxrook and others returned to camp.

March 13: Clear; light east wind. At 6 p. m. Mr. Howick and Mrs. Bernardi arrived from Prince of Wales. Mrs. Bernardi is taking a vacation.

March 14: Clear, with a furious gale from north-northeast all night and day.

March 15: Clear; gale continued until noon.

March 16: Partly overcast, with light east wind. At 8 a. m. Brevig and Howick went to Teller to preach in Norwegian and English in the evening. Mrs. Bernardi had Sunday school at station.

March 17: Clear; medium strong north wind. Brevig and Howick returned at noon, and at 2 p. m. Mrs. Brevig, Mrs. Bernardi, and Howick went to Teller to celebrate the day. Zoolook and Neeluk acted as motive power to the sled. The boys returned at 6 p. m. Nils came in from the herd at the same time. Mr. Fox, a watchmaker, came over to repair timepieces.

March 18: Clear, with a north gale all night and day. Mr. Fox and Nils went to Teller at 11 a. m. Nils and Mrs. Brevig returned at 5 p. m.

March 19: Clear, with a light north-northeast wind. Nils left for herd with provisions at 8 a. m.

March 20: Clear; light northeast wind. The mail passed by from York to Teller at 5 p. m.

March 21: Clear; medium strong north-northeast wind. At 1.30 p. m. Dr. Meacham, wife, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Mahony, Mrs. Bernardi, Mr. Scroggs, and Mr. Howick came over from Teller. Dr. Meacham brought a native girl about 8 years old, who was taken into

the home. Mrs. Meacham and daughter and Mrs. Bernardi stopped at the station.

March 22: Partly overcast, with light north-northeast wind, growing stronger, with snow in the evening. Four Cape sleds passed toward home.

March 23: Easter Sunday celebrated. Snowing, with a gale from north-northeast. Service in the afternoon. Blizzard.

March 24: Light north-northeast wind. Cold, clear. The nearest cabin was fixed up as a workshop to give the boys lessons in carving and working with tools. At 2 p. m. Mr. Kleinschmidt came over from Teller. Serawlook came in from herd.

March 25: Hazy, with light north-northwest wind. At 9 a. m. Mrs. Meacham and daughter and Mr. Kleinschmidt went to Teller, followed by Mr. Howick, Serawlook, and Lucy, with deer. Howick and Serawlook returned at 5 p. m. Okbook called at noon.

March 26: Clear, calm. Mr. Kleinschmidt came over at 5 o'clock with Lucy. Mrs. Bernardi went with him to Teller. Mr. Nilukka came in at 4 p. m. from Mary's Igloo for deer and money. He reported Johanneson (the mail carrier) dead, having found him on the beach between Deering City and Kotzebue Sound.

March 27: Clear, with strong north-northwest wind. Nilukka went to Teller.

March 28: Clear, with strong north-northwest wind in the afternoon. Snow drifting badly. Drawing and carving by boys. -26° .

March 29: Clear, cold, calm. Elingnuk and Amukdoolik came in from the herd reporting a Siberian deer very sick. They went to Point Jackson in the evening. -25° .

March 30: Snowing all day, with a strong north wind. Sunday school. Mrs. Brevig sick from heart trouble. -26° .

March 31: Cloudy, snowing, drifting, blowing all day. Doors and windows entirely blocked. Ahmukdoolik and Elingnuk went to the herd.

April 1: Cloudy; light east wind; snowing in the evening. At 8.30 a. m. Mrs. Bernardi came over from Teller walking. Judge Hinton and Mr. Mahony came over with horses and returned at 4.30 p. m., Mrs. Bernardi going with them.

April 2: Clear, calm, mild. 30° .

April 3: Clear, calm; snowing after 6 p. m. Howick went to Teller in the morning and did not return. Nils and Sekeoglook came in with 7 deer.

April 4: Clear, with storm from north-northeast all day.

April 5: Partly overcast, with strong northwest wind. At 7 a. m. Sekeoglook left for the herd. At 10 a. m. Nils, Lucy, Ahwoodlet, and Brevig went to Teller and returned at 7 p. m., Mr. Howick accompanying them.

April 6: Clear, hazy. Sunday school. Several sleds passed into Teller. -17° .

April 7: Clear, hazy, cold; strong northwest wind. Several Cape natives went into Teller.

April 8: Clear, hazy; strong northwest wind.

April 9: Clear, calm, cold, -29° . The mail driver, with Mrs. Bernardi as passenger, passed by for York at 10 a. m. Letters up to January 4 received. Nilukka and Amund Hanson stopped over night.

April 10: Clear, calm, cold, -29° . Nilukka and Johnson left for Teller in the morning. Two miners passed by for York.

April 11: Clear, cold, -19° . Light east wind.

April 12: Clear; light east to southeast wind. Brevig went to Teller in the afternoon.

April 13: Clear; strong southeast wind; milder. Mrs. Brevig and two daughters and six of the boys came in from Teller in the morning. Service at 2 p. m. in Norwegian. All returned to station at 8 p. m.

April 14: Cloudy, trace of snow. Strong east wind. At 6 p. m. Nunasarlook and Sekeoglook came in from the herd, reporting Tautook and Dunnak back from Council City. Yautook has married a girl from Council City. A sled deer was reported killed on account of a broken leg. One fawn born.

April 15: Partly overcast, calm, and thawing. Nunasarlook and Sekeoglook went to the herd in the morning. The big storehouse was cleaned out.

April 16: Clear, calm, mild. Snow shoveling. Three sleds went toward the Cape.

April 17: Clear; light east to southeast wind. At 7 p. m. Tautook and wife, Itugunk, and Nils came in from the herd, reporting Dunnak's wife and child very sick. Dagny Brevig celebrated her sixth birthday.

April 18: Clear; calm until evening, when strong northwest wind sprung up. Provisions issued to herders.

April 19: Clear; gale from north-northeast. Tautook and wife, Ablikok, Neeluk, and Nils left for herd with provisions in the morning. Mr. Guny, from Teller, called at the station. Mr. Howick went to Teller in the afternoon and returned at 9 p. m.

April 20: Cloudy; gale from north-northeast. Thelma sick. Sunday school.

April 21: Partly overcast; gale from north-northeast. Four Cape sleds passed into Teller. Letter from Mr. and Mrs. Lopp.

April 22: Overcast; at times rain. Mail for York passed up at 1 p. m. Thawing. The creek opened in the evening.

April 23: Cloudy, with southeast wind. Brevig went to Teller in the afternoon. Elingnuk and Kozetuk came in from the herd.

April 24: Cloudy, with southeast wind. At noon Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and daughter came over with horse team, Mr. Brevig occupying a seat in the sled. Mr. Peterson also called.

April 25: Cloudy, with fog and mist. Elingnuuk and Kozetuk left for the herd in the morning.

April 26: Partly overcast. Ate breakfast at 7 a. m., lunch at 12 noon, and dined at 6 p. m. Retired at 9.30 p. m.

April 27: Clear, fine day. Brevig and Howick went to Teller. Brevig preached in the evening. Mr. Hirshberg, Mrs. Mahony, and Mr. and Mrs. Duffy visited the station in the afternoon.

April 28: Cloudy. Brevig and Howick returned at 12.30 p. m.

April 29: Clear; light east winds; thawing.

April 30: Cloudy; strong east wind. At 9 p. m. yesterday Tautook, Dunnak, and Kozetuk came in from the herd with the carcass of a female belonging to Ablokak. Howick and Kozetuk went to Teller in the forenoon and returned in the afternoon. Tautook reports 105 fawns living and 6 dead. Tautook and Dunnak went to the herd at 1 p. m.

May 1: Cloudy, with strong south wind all day, and snow flurries. Howick and Kozetuk left for Tuttle Creek with three loaded sleds.

May 2: Cloudy, with strong southeast wind all night and day. An epidemic of toothache in the school.

May 3: Cloudy, with strong south wind. Snow shoveling.

May 4: Cloudy, with southwest wind to west; growing colder toward night. Sunday school.

May 5: Cloudy; strong west wind. Sekeoglook came in with 2 deer at noon, reporting 145 fawns. He left for herd at 7 p. m. West to southeast wind.

May 6: Cloudy, with light northeast wind. At 9 a. m. Mrs. Brevig, Dagny, and Serawlook and wife went to Teller, returning at 5 p. m. Mrs. Meacham came with them.

May 7: Clear, calm, mild. Howick and Kozetuk returned from the Arctic district at 2 p. m. Dr. Meacham came over in the evening, and stopped all night.

May 8: Clear; fine day, with strong north wind in the evening. Dr. and Mrs. Meacham left for Teller in the morning. The farther cabin is being fixed up.

May 9: Clear; strong north wind. Letters arrived from Mrs. Lopp. Mrs. Brevig went to Teller at noon.

May 10: Clear; strong north wind. Kozetuk went to Teller in the afternoon to bring Mrs. Brevig home; returned at 5 p. m.

May 11: Clear; north wind all day. Several passed toward the Cape. At 3 p. m. Brevig, Lucy, Ahwoolet, and Kozetuk went to Teller and returned at 11.45 p. m. Brevig preached in the evening. Snow all thawed away from the buildings.

May 12: Partly overcast. At 6 p. m. Brevig and Kozetuk went to the herd. Reached some distance down the Aleen Creek, 25 miles from the station, at 1 a. m.; occupied sleeping bags in the snow and took nap. At 3 a. m. Brevig was awakened by reports of firearms

some distance south. Kozetuk was aroused; a fire made from two grocery boxes picked up on the way, and cup of coffee made. The deer were hitched up. Five miles down the creek we saw five tents being pitched and some deer being tethered. Concluded it was deer camp on the move toward the summer grounds, and turned aside to investigate. Found the camp there, and was told that the herd would soon follow. The bells were heard in the distance. Breakfast was indulged in and a nap followed. At 10 a. m. the herd hove in sight in charge of six persons. Nils reported 155 living fawns; also a female with fawn that had outwitted all efforts to have it follow the herd. One more had been reported to me by natives as astray in the same neighborhood, and Nils and two apprentices were sent back to bring them back alive, if possible, or dead. They were gone thirty-six hours, and returned without any, as they could not get within shouting distance even. The herd rested two days and was moved to within 7 miles of the station on Grantley Harbor in easy stages. Brevig, Nils, Serawlook and wife, Ahbrina, Dunnak and wife, Ahmukdoolik, and Sekeoglook taking the camp outfit, the rest remaining to take the herd. In crossing the divide Mr. Brevig had to slide half a mile to keep the sled from veering around and breaking the deers' legs. Camp was pitched on Sunset Creek at 1 a. m. the 16th. In the afternoon Nils and Dunnak went back to help bring the herd; Brevig, Sekeoglook, Ahmukdoolik, Eetuguk, and Ahberina came in to the station. Sekeoglook and Ahmukdoolik went back to camp in the evening to look after the sled deer tethered there, and also the camp. The herd arrived at camp on the morning of the 18th.

May 17: Clear; north wind. Clearing up around.

May 18: Clear; strong north-northeast wind. Sunday school. At 5 p. m. Nils, Ablikok, and Dunnak came in. Dunnak left for herd again at 7 p. m. Brought in the carcass of a sled deer, killed on account of hurts received.

May 19: Cloudy; calm. Brevig, Nils, Dagny, Eetugeek, Ahberina, and Ablikak went to Teller in the morning and from there to the herd. Brevig and Dagny stayed over night. Serawlook and Kozetuk were sent back to retrace the path the herd had come, to see if they could find any deer possibly strayed. Dr. and Mrs. Meacham and Mr. Kleinschmidt came over from Teller in the forenoon, and Mrs. Meacham remained all night.

May 20: Cloudy; calm. Brevig, Dagny, Kozetuk, and Sekeoglook came in from the herd at 3 p. m. Mr. Howick, Mrs. Meacham, and Mrs. Brevig went to Teller in the evening, returning at 9.30 p. m. Sekeoglook left for the herd. The first Mayflowers of the season were picked.

May 21: Clear; northeast wind. Kozetuk went to the herd at 9 a. m.

May 22: Clear, with light northeast wind. Mr. Howick made a

bureau. Dunnak and Sekeoglook were in from herd in the evening, reporting camp on Nook Spit. A female of Ablikok was killed, being crazy after fawning.

May 23: Clear; calm; warm. At 9 p. m. the herders arrived with their camp outfits, 18 loaded sleds. Tautook had arrived from Council City with his wife and brother-in-law, a boy about 12. The herd arrived about 10 p. m., and rested at the station two hours, then proceeded to the proposed camp $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles northwest of the station. Some of the young fawns were very tired.

May 24: Dunnak passed by at 4 p. m. with six loads to join the camp. Boat fixing. Partly overcast.

May 25: Overcast; strong southeast wind. Ice submerged. Mr. Winkler arrived from wood choppers for Teller. Brevig, Neeluk, and Serawlook went to Teller at 4.30 p. m. Brevig preached in the evening.

May 26: Partly overcast. Brevig and party arrived at 11.30 a. m. Sled fixing, wood cutting, etc. Dunnak, Tautook, wife, and brother-in-law, Elingnuk, and Ablikok came in from the herd. Dunnak, Tautook, and Elingnuk went to Teller. Serawlook went to herd. Ablikok also went to get his clothes. Neeluk remained at station.

May 27: Partly overcast; light west wind. Serawlook brought in 7 loads of wood. Ablikok, with his belongings, came in to stay.

May 28: Calm; partly overcast. Mr. Weyniger, United States guard of jail at Teller, came over with a prisoner as driver, to get some ammunition. A native reported a deer seen near the last camp. Tautook and Elingnuk, and later Nils and Kozetuk, went to look for it and hunted two days without finding any trace of it. Mr. Howick, Neeluk, and Zooluk brought 10 loads of wood. Kleinschmidt came over from Teller at 9 p. m.

May 29: Calm; clear in forenoon, foggy in the afternoon. Mr. Kleinschmidt and Brevig went to the herd at 10.30 a. m., and returned at 4 p. m. Mr. Kleinschmidt took several pictures of the herd. Dunnak and Sekeoglook came in at the same time and left again at 8 p. m.

May 30: Cloudy; foggy; calm all day. Mr. Kleinschmidt left for Teller at 11.30 a. m. Ten loads of wood brought. Wood cutting.

May 31: Calm and foggy all day. Sled and harness fixing, wood splitting, etc.

June 1: Clear; calm. Sunday school. Serawlook and Elingnuk came in from the herd reporting Sekeoglook leaving for Cape Prince of Wales the 30th of May. A letter arrived from Mr. Lopp.

June 2: Partly cloudy; calm, fine day. Mr. Kleinschmidt came over in the morning and took some pictures. Mr. Howick, Neeluk, Ablikok, and Zoolook brought 10 loads of wood.

June 3: Clear and calm until 5 p. m. when a brisk north wind sprung up. 74° in the shade. Sleds were fixed and accounts posted.

June 4: Clear; calm; warm. 70°. Boat fixing, cleaning, wood splitting, etc. At 7 p. m. Howick and all the boys went after wood with 8 deer. Ahmukdoolik was reported accidentally shot in the hand. Kozetuk and two boys were in from the herd.

June 5: Clear; calm; warm. Mr. Howick and party returned at 6 a. m. The deer were sent to the herd in the afternoon and the wood hauled on shore.

June 6: Clear; calm; warm. The sitting room was papered. Ahmukdoolik was in from herd and had his hand dressed.

June 7: Clear, with light west wind until 5 p. m., when a strong northwest wind sprung up. Carpet was cleaned and laid in sitting room. Serawlook and Coxrook, with their wives, were in for provisions. Elingnuk is reported back to the herd, having been absent two days, nobody knows where.

June 8: Clear; with light north-northeast wind. Sunday school. Brevig walked to Teller to preach in the evening. Sekeoglook came down from Kinanguk in the morning, reporting the ice solid outside.

June 9: Clear and calm. Mr. Brevig came home at 8 p. m., walking, with a wet brow.

June 10: Clear; light southwest wind. Cleaning up, etc. While eating supper a white bear was reported reconnoitering the station. The meal was deserted and the bear was found on a bear trot toward the sand spit. Party of three set out with rifles, but ice near shore was too weak to carry a man, and party was forced to return empty handed.

June 11: Light west wind; foggy all day. The ice is converted into slush and some pressed up on the beach. Brevig painted the children's room. Cleaning up. Repairs begun on the skin boat by Dunnak. Thella is a little sick.

June 12: Cloudy; raining in the afternoon. Painting, boat fixing, furniture making, and cleaning up. At noon a Mr. Grooms, a passenger on the steamship *Nome City*, called and gave us some outside news. Dunnak and four Eskimo women came in to fix and sew the skin for the oomiak. A boat was sent to bring in Tautook.

June 13: Cloudy; foggy; drizzling. Cleaning, boat fixing, painting, etc.

June 14: Cloudy; foggy; with light southwest wind. The ice is piled up on shore. The oomiak was finished. Dunnak fixed his own dory and went to the herd in the evening. Coxrook and Serawlook were in for a week's provisions. Three men from the wood-choppers' cabin, hunting for a stray white dog, passed by the station at 6 p. m.

June 15: Cloudy and foggy, with a light west wind. Sunday school.

June 16: Overcast, foggy, calm. Wood carried up from the beach and cleaning up. The ice is stationary.

June 17: Calm, cloudy, foggy. The ice moving slowly with the tide. Nils and Tautook were in for provisions. Cleaning up and carrying wood from the beach.

June 18: Calm and foggy. Woodcutting and carrying wood up from the beach. Some cleaning up was done.

June 19: Clear; light west wind. The ice is all piled on the north shore. The graves were decorated. Some accounts were made up. Elingnuk was in from the herd. Mr. Howick finished a nice parlor ornament.

June 20: Cloudy and foggy, with light west wind. The ice is moving in toward Grantley Harbor; some very heavy ice from the outside. Nearly free of ice outside the station.

June 21: Cloudy, foggy, drizzly; light west wind. Woodcutting, etc. Kozetuk and Ahmukdoolik were in after provisions.

June 22: Cloudy, foggy, with light west wind. Sunday school. At 4.30 p. m. Dr. Meacham, Mr. Kleinschmidt, Mr. Armstrong, and Mr. Rognan came over from Teller in a launch. They left again at 6.30. Bought Seattle Post-Intelligencer dated June 5, the first paper from outside since last October.

June 23: Cloudy, foggy, with light west wind. The ice has about disappeared. Sailmaking, woodcutting, dressmaking, and cleaning up.

June 24: Cloudy and foggy, with light west wind until noon, when it cleared up. At 8 p. m. a strong north-northeast breeze sprung up. At 5.45 a. m. a steamer was seen about 8 miles from the station, picking her way in through the outgoing ice. She proved to be the *Sadie*, and left again at 2 p. m. Some letters were received. Mr. Howick and Zoolook left for a short trip to "Bluestone" in the morning. Work around the wood pile. Three nets were set in the evening.

June 25: Clear; strong north-northeast wind. Seven salmon and two loons were caught in the nets this morning. Mr. Grooms passed by for Teller in the afternoon.

June 26: Clear, with variable winds. The deer sleds were painted. Howick and Zoolook returned in the evening from "Bluestone."

June 27: Clear, with variable winds. Thirty-one salmon caught. The steamship *Newsboy* came in and anchored outside of Teller in the morning. In the afternoon she came over to the station and in three and one-half hours discharged 26½ tons of freight. The steamship *Sadie* came in towing a four-masted schooner at 4 p. m. and left again at 9 p. m.

June 28: Cloudy, variable winds. The *Newsboy* steamed over to Teller at 6 a. m. and came back at 10 p. m. and settled up the freight business. All the goods carried up from the beach and stored in the big storehouse before noon; all in good shape. Twenty-one salmon were caught. Mosquitoes very bad.

June 29: Clear, with north-northeast wind; warm, smoky, and sultry. Mr. Wilson and four men came over from Teller in the evening.

June 30: Clear; variable winds. Goods unpacked. Mr. Howick went to Teller in the morning. Mr. W. C. Percival and Mr. Calkins came over in the morning and stayed over until the following morning. They are going into the mountains to look for tin.

Meteorological record, Teller Reindeer Station, latitude, 65° 20'; longitude, 166° 30'. Taken daily at 8 a. m., by T. L. Brevig.

Date.	Maxi- mum.	Mini- mum.	Set maxi- mum.	Prevailing wind direc- tion.	Character of day.	Miscellaneous phenomena.
1901.						
November 1...	25	19	20	SE.....	Cloudy...	
2...	20	4	12	E.....	Clear.....	
3...	15	0	4	Calm.....	Clear.....	New ice on bay.
4...	21	0	18	Calm.....	Clear.....	
5...	24	13	20	Calm.....	Cloudy.....	
6...	24	15	17	E.....	Clear.....	Light wind.
7.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	Cloudy.....	
8.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	Clear.....	Strong gale.
9...	28	9	18	N.....	Cloudy.....	Strong gale.
10.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	Cloudy.....	Strong gale.
11...	22	18	20	NW.....	Cloudy...	Medium.
12...	23	6	12	Calm.....	Clear.....	
13...	18	3	17	Calm.....	Clear.....	
14...	20	3	15	NE.....	Clear.....	Light.
15...	22	12	18	Calm.....	Clear.....	Heavy gusts at night.
16...	22	14	18	E.....	Clear.....	
17...	25	15	22	Calm.....	Cloudy.....	
18...	25	- 3	3	Calm.....	Clear.....	
19...	16	2	9	E.....	Clear.....	Strong.
20...	15	2	10	E.....	Clear.....	
21...	16	3	12	E.....	Cloudy...	Bay frozen over.
22.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....	Clear.....	
23...	20	- 6	- 5	NE.....	Clear.....	
24...	6	- 9	- 3	Calm.....	Clear.....	
25...	3	- 9	- 5	Calm.....	Clear.....	
26...	- 2	-16	-10	Calm.....	Clear.....	
27...	-10	-21	-20	Calm.....	Clear.....	
28...	-14	-20	-15	Calm.....	Clear.....	
29...	-10	-23	-16	Calm.....	Hazy.....	
30...	- 0	-15	-13	Calm.....	Cloudy...	
December 1...	3	-10	0	NW.....	Cloudy...	Medium.
2...	3	-18	-15	Calm.....	Clear.....	
3...	4	-16	- 4	E.....	Cloudy...	Light.
4...	4	-10	4	E.....	Cloudy...	Light.
5...	3	- 8	- 8	Calm.....	Clear.....	
6...	23	- 8	23	E.....	Cloudy...	Strong.
7...	28	20	20	E.....	Cloudy...	Light.
8...	23	8	15	Calm.....	Cloudy...	
9...	32	14	32	E.....	Cloudy...	
10...	37	25	32	SE.....	Clear.....	Gale.
11...	34	24	30	NE.....	Cloudy...	Light.
12...	35	27	27	SW.....	Cloudy...	Heavy during night.
13...	27	7	10	NW.....	Cloudy...	
14...	10	- 2	0	N.....	Clear.....	Blizzard.
15...	12	- 2	12	E.....	Cloudy...	Blizzard; gale.
16...	28	15	18	NNE.....	Cloudy...	Blizzard.
17...	22	16	18	NNE.....	Cloudy...	Blizzard; medium.
18...	24	11	24	NNE.....	Cloudy...	Medium drifting.
19...	30	16	21	Calm.....	Cloudy...	Strong north-northeast, night.
20...	37	19	30	Calm.....	Cloudy...	Strong wind at night.
21...	32	10	10	NW.....	Cloudy...	Gale.
22...	10	- 4	- 4	N.....	Clear.....	Gale.
23...	- 3	-11	- 4	N.....	Clear.....	Light.
24...	10	- 9	- 9	Calm.....	Clear.....	Hazy.
25...	- 3	-18	- 5	N.....	Cloudy...	
26...	- 3	-16	-16	Calm.....	Clear.....	Hazy.
27...	-10	-18	-18	N.....	Clear.....	Drifting.
28...	-12	-18	-12	N.....	Hazy.....	
29...	6	-22	- 6	Calm.....	Cloudy...	
30...	4	- 6	1	S.....	Cloudy...	Light wind.
31...	2	-16	-14	NNE.....	Clear.....	Strong during night.

^a Absent from station.

Meteorological record, Teller Reindeer Station, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Set maximum.	Prevailing wind direction.	Character of day.	Miscellaneous phenomena.
1902.						
January 1	0	-18	0	NNE	Cloudy	Gale.
2	0	-12	-10	N	Cloudy	Gale; blizzard.
3	8	-20	-18	N	Cloudy	Gale; blizzard.
4	-18	-28	-28	N	Clear	Gale; blizzard; hazy.
5	-28	-36	-34	N	Clear	Light.
6	-20	-34	-23	W	Cloudy	Light.
7	-23	-38	-38	Calm	Clear	Hazy.
8	-31	-40	-31	NW	Cloudy	Light.
9	-21	-31	-24	NE	Cloudy	Light.
10	-26	-31	-31	Calm	Clear	Light.
11	-31	-43	-41	E	Clear	Light.
12	-23	-44	-23	SE	Clear	Light.
13	7	-23	0	Calm	Cloudy	
14	21	-3	20	E	Cloudy	Light.
15	26	-5	-3	NNE	Cloudy	Blizzard.
16	0	-17	-16	N	Cloudy	Blizzard.
17	-7	-20	-9	Calm	Clear	Gusts.
18	0	-12	0	NNE	Clear	Gusts.
19	12	-12	12	NNE	Cloudy	Gale; drifting.
20	22	5	22	SE	Cloudy	Gale; drifting.
21	23	7	9	NNE	Cloudy	Gale; drifting.
22				SE	Cloudy	
23	36	5	27	SE	Cloudy	
24	30	24	27	NE	Cloudy	
25	36	24	32	S	Clear	
26	32	16	20	Calm	Cloudy	Strong gale at night.
27	25	-2	10	Calm	Clear	
28	27	6	23	Calm	Cloudy	Strong gale at night.
29	25	10	22	E	Clear	
30	27	12	25	E	Cloudy	
31	33	18	27	E	Cloudy	
February 1	31	18	18	E	Clear	
2	20	-12	-5	NE	Clear	Drifting.
3	-3	-5	-3	NE	Cloudy	
4	-1	-14	-14	N	Clear	
5	-9	-17	-11	N	Cloudy	
6	-4	-14	-10	NE	Cloudy	Drifting.
7	-4	-14	-5	NNE	Clear	Gale.
8	3	-20	0	NNE	Clear	Gale.
9	0	-12	-7	N	Cloudy	Gale.
10	3	-13	-11	N	Cloudy	Gale.
11	-10	-15	-12	N	Cloudy	Medium strong.
12	-5	-20	-10	N	Cloudy	Gale.
13	32	12	12	SE	Cloudy	Strong.
14	22	2	22	N	Cloudy	Strong.
15	36	5	25	Calm	Clear	
16	15	-8	4	N	Clear	Drifting.
17	9	-2	0	N	Cloudy	Drifting.
18	2	-4	-2	N	Cloudy	Drifting.
19	-2	-9	-7	N	Clear	Drifting.
20	-4	-20	-5	N	Cloudy	Drifting; gale.
21	0	-10	-5	N	Clear	Gale.
22	-2	-9	-6	NNE	Clear	Strong wind.
23	11	-6	6	N	Cloudy	Strong wind.
24	16	0	14	NE	Clear	Strong wind.
25	17	3	3	N	Cloudy	Strong wind.
26	10	-10	-3	N	Clear	Gale.
27	0	-10	-5	Calm	Clear	Strong gale at night.
28	20	-10	6	SE	Clear	Strong wind.
March 1	40	-3	8	Calm	Clear	
2	10	-5	0	ENE	Clear	
3	4	-15	-2	Variable	Clear	
4	6	-13	2	NE	Clear	Very strong wind.
5	15	-8	10	NE	Clear	
6	12	-6	0	Calm	Clear	Strong northeaster at night.
7	2	-10	-6	Calm	Clear	
8	-2	-17	-12	Calm	Clear	
9	-4	-21	-9	Calm	Clear	
10	-5	-22	-10	NE	Clear	Strong wind at night.
11	-7	-27	-11	Calm	Clear	
12	-8	-27	-13	Calm	Clear	
13	-12	-25	-15	E	Clear	
14	-4	-21	-2	NE	Clear	Gale.
15	1	-5	-2	Calm	Clear	
16						
17	5	-8	-6	NE	Clear	
18	-6	-13	-13	NE	Clear	Gale.
19	-11	-20	-11	NE	Clear	Light wind.
20	-10	-23	-11	NE	Clear	Light wind.

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Meteorological record, Teller Reindeer Station, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Set maximum.	Prevailing wind direction.	Character of day.	Miscellaneous phenomena.
1902.						
March 21	- 4	-13	- 6	NE	Clear	Strong at night.
22	2	-12	- 2	N	Cloudy	
23	2	-17	-13	N	Cloudy	Gale.
24				NNW	Clear	Drifting.
25	-18	-28	-20	NNW	Hazy	
26	-10	-22	-14	Calm	Clear	
27	-14	-28	-15	Calm	Clear	
28	- 3	-26	-12	NNW	Clear	
29	- 9	-25	-13	Calm	Clear	
30	10	-27	- 3	N	Cloudy	
31	10	- 6	4	N	Cloudy	
April 1	2	-17	2	E	Cloudy	
2	30	- 2	4	Calm	Clear	
3	22	-17	18	Calm	Clear	
4	20	- 8	- 8	NNE	Clear	Gale; drifting.
5	- 6	-17	-12	NW	Clear	Gale; drifting.
6	- 8	-17	-13	NW	Clear	Hazy.
7	- 7	-21	-16	NW	Clear	Hazy.
8	- 8	-22	-12	NW	Clear	Hazy.
9	- 4	-24	- 8	Calm	Clear	
10	2	-29	- 2	Calm	Clear	
11	- 2	-18	- 2	E	Clear	Light wind.
12	5	-14	3	E	Clear	
13	27	0	20	SE	Clear	Strong wind at night.
14	32	19	31	E	Cloudy	
15	40	25	35	Calm	Clear	
16	38	18	30	Calm	Clear	
17	31	18	27	ESE	Clear	
18	30	5	20	NW	Clear	
19	21	5	12	N	Clear	Strong gale.
20	15	2	14	NNE	Cloudy	Strong gale.
21	38	12	36	NNE	Cloudy	Strong gale.
22	38	26	34	E	Cloudy	Strong gale.
23	38	25	31	SE	Cloudy	
24	39	24	34	SE	Cloudy	
25	36	29	30	Calm	Cloudy	Foggy.
26	33	23	29	Calm	Cloudy	
27	30	18	25	SE	Clear	
28	30	13	25	NE	Cloudy	
29	36	22	33	E	Clear	
30	37	26	35	Calm	Cloudy	
May 1	37	32	35	S	Cloudy	Strong wind.
2	37	31	34	SE	Cloudy	
3	37	32	35	S	Cloudy	Strong wind.
4	35	30	32	SW	Cloudy	Strong wind.
5	35	27	31	W		
6	35	29	29	NE	Cloudy	
7	37	22	35	SE	Clear	Light.
8	42	22	37	NW	Clear	Light.
9	37	25	31	N	Clear	Strong.
10	35	20	32	N	Clear	Strong.
11	37	22	35	N	Clear	Strong.
12	(a)	(a)	(a)	N	Clear	
13	(a)	(a)	(a)	N	Clear	
14	(a)	(a)	(a)	N	Cloudy	
15	(a)	(a)	(a)	N	Cloudy	
16	(a)	(a)	(a)	N	Clear	
17	36	22	30	NNE		
18	36	19	32	NNE	Clear	
19	38	28	32	Calm	Cloudy	
20	46	28	32	Calm	Cloudy	
21	47	27	45	NE	Clear	
22	47	36	44	NE	Clear	
23	59	28	44	Calm	Clear	
24	48	30	38	Calm	Clear	
25	42	35	35	SE	Cloudy	Bay overflowed.
26	49	33	38	Variable	Cloudy	
27	47	30	36	W	Clear	
28	41	25	33	Calm	Cloudy	
29	41	29	30	Calm	Clear	Foggy in afternoon.
30	36	29	34	Calm	Cloudy	Foggy all day.
31	37	27	31	Calm	Foggy	
June 1	45	23	35	Calm	Clear	
2	55	21	44	Calm	Cloudy	
3	74	37	67	Calm	Clear	Strong northeaster in afternoon.
4	70	44	53	Calm	Clear	
5	71	42	43	Calm	Clear	
6	74	67	37	Calm	Clear	
7	75	62	41	NNE	Clear	Strong in afternoon.
8				NE	Clear	

^a Absent from station.

Meteorological record, Teller Reindeer Station, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Set maximum.	Prevailing wind direction.	Character of day.	Miscellaneous phenomena.
1902.						
June 9.....	68	45	50	Calm	Clear	
10.....	56	29	39	SW	Clear	
11.....	39	32	36	SW	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
12.....	45	35	39	SSE.....	Cloudy ...	Showers.
13.....	40	35	37	SSW.....	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
14.....	45	34	39	SSW.....	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
15.....	39	34	34	W	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
16.....	43	33	38	Calm	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
17.....	47	35	38	Calm	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
18.....	47	25	37	Calm	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
19.....	57	30	44	W	Clear	Ice piling on shore.
20.....	54	35	35	W	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
21.....	40	33	35	W	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
22.....	49	31	39	W	Cloudy ...	Foggy.
23.....	45	35	38	W	Cloudy ...	Foggy. Ice nearly out.
24.....	49	35	45	W	Clear	Foggy in forenoon.
25.....	55	34	46	NNE	Clear	Bay clear of ice.
26.....	63	37	53	N.....	Clear	Strong.
27.....	70	38	62	NNE	Clear	
28.....	74	53	64	NNE	Cloudy ...	
29.....	78	54	70	NNE	Clear	
30.....	71	51	51	W	Clear	

EXTRACT FROM LOG BOOK OF GAMBELL REINDEER HERD KEPT BY
SEPILLA, AN ESKIMO APPRENTICE.

NOTE.—This log is unchanged in order to show what an Eskimo who has attended school only a few months can do in the way of composition.

GAMBELL (ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND) REINDEER CAMP.

Nov., Thur., 7: Sepilla cooked. Clear. Penick went to see herod (herd.—Ed.) One deer sick. Anti and Petenkuk went to see work deer. All right. Anti and Petenkuk and Mr. Egan went to kill sick deer. Mr. Egan shot in head. Anti and Petenkuk drag in the died deer in the sled behind tent. Anti take over deer skin and meat, Petenkuk and Penink help. Penink split wood in evening. Mr. Egan go back for station in evening and other man. Sepilla cooked for deer meat in the supper time. Penink rest. Sepilla split wood. Anti and Petenkuk went to move work deer. Mr. Egan counted herod all gathered, 84. Mr. Egan take station deer legs.

Fri., 8: Petenkuk cooked. Stormy. Penink went to see work deer in the morning. Anti and Sepilla went to fixed door, make lock. And got flour and potatoes and bacon, some pease. Anti and Sepilla went to see break deer, and some more break deer in evening. Plenty blowing. Penink split wood. (They were camping in a tent some five miles from the house, where their supplies were kept.—Ed.)

Wed., 13: Sepilla cooked. Anti went to see work deer. All right. Penink went to see deer. All right. Mr. Egan go back from station, he take two deer skin and four deer legs. Anti and Sepilla went got wood; drive two sleds. Anti and Penink split wood. Mr. Thomas went go from S. E. Cape and other men in the driving sleds.

Sat., 16: Peniyah cooked. Sepillah went to see deer. Deer all right. Anti and Petenkuk went to see work deer. And the same got wood in the drive, deer in two sleds. Dr. Campbell came from village and Mrs. Campbell and other boy. Dr. Campbell go back in the evening from station. Doctor he take station one can paint. Petenkuk split wood. And Sepilla.

(Unable to find deer on 29th).

Sat., 30: Penink cooked. Anti and Petenkuk and Penink went to get food in the driving deer, from Station. Sepilla went to see deer. He find it far. He came house in evening. Anti and Penetkuk came from village in the dark; he food in the driving deer.

DECEMBER DEER CAMP LOG—SEPILLA.

Tues., 3: Petenkuk cooked. Anti and Sepilla went to gather moss make pilt up place between station hill. Anti take shavel of moss, Sepilla drug moss in the polke (pulk, the Lapland sled.—Ed.), 20 time drug fall polke behind path. Penink and Petenkuk went to see work deer, and deer. Penink and Petenkuk got wood in the driving deer two sleds and two deer. Penink and Petenkuk take driving deer to make fast for head-wood. Anti and Sepilla came from station hill in the evening. Mr. Egan to go back from station. Petenkuk and Penink see work deer. He take off line fox eaten. (Foxes ate five stake ropes—made of walrus skin—from the sled deer, while they were staked out.)

Sat., 14: Penink cooked. Stormy day. North wind. Sepilla and Penink and Petenkuk move work deer. He went to see deer, three boys, he no find it—too stormy. Boys went to walk Weast shore. Boys go from station between west shore. Plenty tired boys; he sleep. Mr. Egan house.

Sun., 15: Boys came Reindeer Camp from Village. Plenty stormy. North wind too strong. Anti send in the morning move work deer. Anti plenty fraid boys think lost.

Sun., 29: Sepilla cooked. Penink went to see deer. Deer all right. Anti and Penenkuk went to see work deer. All right. Mr. Egan and Mr. Thomas came from S. E. Cape and other man go back from station. Reindeer boys gave drink coffee mak warm.

Jan., Mon., 7: Penink cooked. North wind. Mr. Thomas go from S. E. Cape and other man. Sepilla and Petenkuk went to see deer. All right. And work deer. Some move. Anti went to see moss for work deer. Petenkuk and Sepilla went to see fox trap; he got one fox.

Feb. 1: Febeaury month. Sepilla cooked. East wind; warm day; little stormy. Anti and Sepilla went to move work deer. One deer more sick. Petenkuk went to see deer. All right. Anti and Sepilla hunt some work deer place; he no find it. Dr. Campbell and wife and Mr. Thomas came S. E. Cape and other man go back station. Anti split.

Sun., 9: Penink cooked. Stormy day. Sepilla and Petenkuk went to move work deer. Boys scrub floor. Anti make hole lake.

Sat., 15: Petenkuk went to go station; fraid devil in the Camp.

Sun., 16: Boys came back Reindeer Camp; brought five sack coal and one can oil. Anti and Penink took moss for feed black eye. Petenkuk take three deer for head-wood make fast. (Black-Eye, one of the sled deer, was strained in back by overloading in the soft snow, and finally could or would not get up. Superintendent ordered him fed.)

(Feb.), Thur., 27: Petenkuk cooked. Snowing. N. E. wind. Sepilla and Petenkuk went to move work deer. Some hunt for Anti; no find it. Penink went to go station; tell Doctor Anti lost.

Mar., 28: Clear day. Petenkuk cooked. Early morning Anti went see work deer. All right. Sepilla cut it knife hand. Anti got wood with one deer. Mr. Egan and Mr. Thomas and Altiyuhuk came from village. Anti came house; brought boys trouble one deer. Penink and Sepilla spilt wood. Anti and Penin and Petenkuk went move work deer; no far from house. Mr. Egan went go station in afternoon. Boys find it good place for work deer.

Apr., Tues., 8: Clear day. Anti and Peniyah and Petenkuk got wood with two deer. One deer very tired. Peniyah and Petenkuk piled wood. Petenkuk split wood. Anti fix harness. Sepilla washing clothes and shirt.

Thur., 10: Clear day. Sepilla and Petenkuk went to go station with two deer after coal. Anti teach new work deer. Got wood. Anti and Peniyah split wood. Peniyah cooked.

Frid., 11: Clear day. Anti teach new work deer. Peniyah cooked. Sepilla and Petenkuk came village. Brought 4 sack coal. Ben plenty tired.

26: Petenkuk go herd. Anti came house and move work deer. Petenkuk go herd in morning. Peniyah came house. Petenkuk go herd look out in afternoon. Four doe born. Anti go herd in evening. Petenkuk split. Sepilla cooked and washing shirt. Anti look out herd in night.

Tues., 29: Petenkuk cooked. Sepilla went to watch herd at 4 o'clock in the morning. Anti and Penin went to get wood at 7 o'clock in the morning. Cloudy day; little snow. Sepilla came to camp at 11 o'clock. Petenkuk went to herd. One deer born to-day, 21 altogether alive. Petenkuk came to camp. Three deer born to-day, 24 altogether alive. Sepilla split wood. Work deer trouble. Sepilla and Penenkuk kill one doge.

May, Frid., 2: Anti went to watch herd at 6 o'clock. Two deer born to-day; altogether 29 alive. Cloudy day. Peniyah went to watch the herd at 11 o'clock. Anti and Sepilla look at summer camp other side camp. Good place. Peniyah came to camp at 4 o'clock. Doctor and Mrs. Campbell came from village with two dog sleds.

Sat., 3: Cloudy day; little rain and snow. Boys and Dr. and Mrs. Campbell went to see the herd at 9 o'clock. Boys take laso and three polk. Boys no can't catch work deer; plenty wild. Doctor made picture. Peniyah split wood. Anti and Petenkuk went to watch the herd at 6 o'clock. Sepilla and Mrs. Campbell went to see misnika house in evening. Anti and Petenkuk came to at 9 o'clock in evening.

Frid., 16: Cloudy day. Anti and Sepilla came to camp at 4 o'clock in morning. Lookout herd in night. Peniyah went to see herd at 9 o'clock; came to camp at 11 o'clock. One deer born to-day; altogether 34 alive. Petenkuk and Stegurok went to see herd at 1 o'clock; came to at 3 o'clock.

OCTOBER DEER LOG—SEPILLA.

Tues., 22: Anti and Petenkuk went to house to fix sleds. I came back from village. Mr. Egan came. Penink cooked. Clear, with sled.

Wed., 23: Anti and Petenkuk went to see deer. Deer all right. Sepilla first look out deer and Penink and Anti came and Petenkuk help me.

Thurs., 24: Petenkuk cooked. Anti and Penink went to see deer. One deer sick. Petenkuk and Sepilla catch wood. Anti came. Anti and Sepilla take 2 stick, piled moss; make post. Penink went go house, catch began (bacon) and sugar and soap. Mr. Thomas came station sled, catch wood. Sepilla split wood.

Frid., 25: Penink cooked. Sepilla went go see deer. 2 deer sick. Anti and Petenkuk catch wood. Anti and Sepilla and Penink and Petenkuk work break deer.

Sat., 26: Sepilla cooked. Petenkuk go see break deer. One deer died. Anti he go house catch sugar and glass. Petenkuk and Sepilla and Anti he go tie up break deer. All gather break deer 2. One died. Penink catch wood. Anti he go see break deer in evening. Sepilla catch wood. Petenkuk split wood.

Sun., 27: Petenkuk cooked. Sepilla go see deer. One deer very sick; other deer little sick. Anti and Penink went see break deer. Break all right. Threé boys went go see break deer. All right break deer. Petenkuk went go see deer diner time.

Mon., 28: Penink cooked. Petenkuk went go see deer. One deer very sick; other deer no more. Anti and Sepilla went see break deer. Dinner time came. Look out deer; plenty dog sleds. Penink and Petenkuk went go house catch sled and coal oil. In evening Anti he go see break deer. Sepilla split wood.

Tues., 29: Sepilla cooked. Anti in the morning went see deer. One deer sick; other deer little good. Petenkuk and Sepilla and Penink went see break deer in the morning. Mr. Egan came from village and Sepilla and Anti he go see break deer. Mr. Egan dog bite break deer; no sick. Anti and Penink went see deer. One deer very fraid; run other deer, break deer. Sepilla and Petenkuk and Penink catch wood in the sled. Anti make hot coffee for boys. Penink split wood.

Wed., 30: Petenkuk cooked. Sepilla went go see deer. Sick deer little well. Penink went see break deer. No sick. Anti he go house catch something. And Petenkuk split wood. Penink again go see break deer. One dog sled came catch grass. Penink lookout break deer. Anti and Sepilla and Penink and Petenkuk, he go to catch break deer. He catch for lasso two deer and break deer tocke off line; no more teach now.

Thur., 31: Petenkuk made fire. Anti went go see deer. Sepilla and Petenkuk went go see break deer. Petenkuk came tent. Sepilla look

out, break deer, plenty dog sleds. Sepilla came tent dinner time. Dog sleds go back. Anti go more see deer. Dinner time Penink go station. Petenkuk and Sepilla catch wood. Sepilla and Petenkuk split wood. Sepilla and Petenkuk again catch wood in the sled, in evening.

NOVEMBER DEER CAMP LOG—SEPILLA.

Frid., 1: Sepilla cooked. Petenkuk went see deer. All same sick deer. Anti went to see break deer. All right. Petenkuk and Sepilla catch wood in the sled. And some look deer in the evening. And tacked two head-wood in the sled. Sepilla went go house catch flour and potatoes and bacon. Anti go see break deer in evening.

Sat., 2: Petenkuk cooked. Sepilla went go see deer. Sick deer good, walk. Anti went go see break deer, and Petenkuk to see break deer. Anti and Sepilla and Petenkuk went go move break deer. Some make drug make teach. Penink came from village. Sepilla and Petenkuk split wood. Anti went go see break deer in the evening.

Sun., 3: Penink cooked. Sepilla and Petenkuk went go see break deer and deer. Some move break deer. And stormy day. Anti went to station. Penink went see break deer and deer.

Mon., 4: Sepilla cooked. Penink and Petenkuk went to see deer and break deer. Some make move break deer. And every boys went see deer. Three boys went to catch wood. Anti came from village. Boys again got wood in the evening. Anti went see break deer in the evening. Penink split wood. Sepilla go house get potatoes and pease some, 1 spoon.

Tues., 5: Petenkuk cooked. Sepilla and Penink went see break deer. Some make move. Anti and Petenkuk went to see deer. One deer very sick, and deer little far. Some take two letter for doctor and Mr. Egan. Anti and Sepilla went go move break deer and same teach in evening. Penink and Sepilla split wood.

Wed., 6: Penink cooked. Petenkuk and Sepilla went see deer. One deer sick. And Anti and Penink went see break deer. Break deer all right. Anti and Petenkuk and Sepilla went to teach break deer. In the sled, good driving. And some got coal oil and the house, in the driving deer. Peniyah split wood. Mr. Egan went to see break in the driving sled. And some got wood in the sled, Mr. Egan.

 LAPLANDERS REQUEST THE LOAN OF REINDEER.

KOTZEBUE, ALASKA, *February 28, 1902.*

SIR: Mr. Nilluka wishes me to write for him asking for the loan of 100 deer on the same terms as you have let Alfred Nilima have a herd.

He would like to see you next summer on your return to Alaska, and make arrangements at that time to take the deer immediately if possible. He thinks between Deering City and Shishmaref would be a good place for a herd. If possible, address a letter to him at Nome, stating where you can meet him.

He also wishes to know whether you can give herds to Per Nilsen Sivi and Ammund Hansen, or if not to both to one of them.

Mr. Johansen, Ammund Hansen, and M. I. H. Nilluka are carrying the mail from Teller to Kotzebue, and find that it is necessary to have a herd about midway between the termini of the route. They also think they will get the contract again next year.

He wishes me to ask that you do not fail to write him as early as possible, letting him know whether you can give the deer or not.

The herd at this place is doing well up to date, and work generally prosperous.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT SAMMS.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

MR. BREVIG ON TRANSFER OF HERDS.

TELLER, ALASKA, *November 25, 1901.*

DEAR SIR: Since my last letter, have spent two days at the deer compound; had Per Spein's deer marked with a hair mark. He got 18 males of the old stock and 2 of the new deer; and the mission, Tautook and Dunnok exchanged a male each for new deer, giving Spein's 23 males. The other 2 he will get at Golofnin Bay, as 2 Government males are in that herd. He got 61 of the new, in all 75, females. Mr. Howick has not returned yet from Mr. Lopp's herd, but two of my boys and Tautook have returned and reported the herds close together and about to make the exchange the 21st. Mr. Lopp and 2 herders will go with the herd to its destination. As grazing is good around the present camp they will remain there a week longer and then start this way. The bay froze over solid the 21st and 2 natives crossed over from Point Spencer to-day, reporting 100 seal caught there by 3 men.

All the herders are now with the herd, and well. Dunnak cut himself in the knee joint with an ax two weeks ago, but was able to walk about a little when I left the herd. All at the station are well and send their regards.

Yours, respectfully,

T. L. BREVIG.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

TRANSFER OF HERDS.

TELLER, ALASKA, *February 18, 1902.*

SIR: Tautook, Dumak, and my two boys returned yesterday and report the safe arrival of Per's herd at the mission. He lost one sled deer by strangling. When my boys left, Per had left for Unalaklik with his herd, assisted by one boy from the mission there. The two males belonging to the Government at Golofnin Bay he did not get, as Lindseth, as assistant superintendent at Eaton Station, had given an order for it to Mr. Johanneson, mail driver between Teller and Kotzebue Sound, and the other had been taken to Shak too lik by Tatpan. No exchange of deer was made. The missionary writes: "As we have no corral at our herd an exchange would be connected with too great difficulties to be practicable." Hence Per took the herd to Unalaklik, as he received it here, and Golofnin Bay received no "new deer." The Lapps that went to Kotzebue Sound with mail in December have not returned yet.

Reports of rich finds come from Caudle Creek, on the south shore of Kotzebue Sound. At the station all are well and the children are making good progress in their studies.

Nils Klemetson was in from the herd the 14th and reports all the old deer well.

With kind greetings, respectfully, yours,

T. L. BREVIG.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Washington, D. C.

T. L. BREVIG AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE REINDEER FROM CAPE PRINCE OF WALES FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

TELLER, ALASKA, *July 26, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I have just written to Mr. Lee at Kingegan that the reindeer the boys may wish to sell to the Government shall be delivered to you not later than November 1. I have also explained that they shall be healthy female deer, not exceeding 7 years of age, for which you will make out to the Government bills at the rate of \$30 per head.

Very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON.

Rev. T. L. BREVIG,
Reindeer Station, Alaska.

T. L. BREVIG AUTHORIZED TO RECEIVE DEER FROM SIBERIA FOR
THE GOVERNMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Nome, Alaska, August 6, 1901.

SIR: You are hereby authorized to receive any and all female reindeer delivered to you in good condition from Siberia.

When offered, have the Laplanders carefully look them over and see that they are healthy and not injured by transportation.

When such healthy female deer are received by you, you can give the party a receipt for so many healthy female reindeer delivered, and by the next mail send report of same to Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,
General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Mr. T. L. BREVIG,

Superintendent of Teller Reindeer Station.

DIRECTIONS FOR TRANSFER OF A HERD OF DEER FROM TELLER TO
EATON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Golofnin Bay, Alaska, August 6, 1902.

DEAR SIR: I have employed Mr. Per Nilsen Siri as Lapp herder to assist Mr. Anti at the Gambell Reindeer Station, St. Lawrence Island. When Captain Tuttle comes down from the north, ask him for me to kindly take Mr. Siri on board and leave him at St. Lawrence Island when the *Bear* starts for the States.

In the meantime send him out to your herd in the place of Nils Klemetsen, and furnish him the usual ration while he is with you. Before he leaves for Gambell find out what clothes he has and what more he really needs, and if you have them please supply them and charge the same to the Government, as Dr. Campbell may not have at St. Lawrence what may be needed.

Nils Klemetsen will spend the fall at Unalaklik, and then he and Nils Sara, with perhaps one or two natives, will come to Teller to drive the Government deer to Golofnin (Klemetsen's herd) and to Unalaklik. Klemetsen and his herd will remain at Golofnin and also have general charge of the mission herd. Sara and Spein, with their herds, will go to the Kuskokwim and have charge of the Moravian herd.

Bahr will remain at Unalaklik and have charge of the herds in that neighborhood, including Mary's herd. After supplying Klemetsen

and Sara from the Government deer from Teller and Eaton, the remaining deer will be loaned to the mission at Unalaklik. Bango, Isak Hatta, and others want herds when there are more to distribute.

When the party arrive in quest of the Government deer, you will please furnish them supplies for the return trip as far as needful.

As Mr. Klemetsen went to the Kuskokwim with the Government deer for the Moravians, he has been employed to pilot Sara and Spein. Accordingly, he should leave Teller with the Government deer as soon as the deer can be safely driven in the winter. After arriving at Unalaklik he will be required to go on to the Kuskokwim and return to his own field at Golofnin, which will make him a busy winter.

As we ordered herders' supplies for Gambell on the basis of one Lapp, I fear Dr. Campbell may not have a sufficient quantity for two, and therefore request you to have packed and to send with the *Bear* to Dr. Campbell supplies that will be equivalent to rations for one person for six months, and charge the same to the Government.

In order to facilitate the movement of the Government deer in winter, they could be started from Teller before you are sure that the ice is safe on Norton Sound, and be driven to Norton Sound. Then if the ice is safe upon arrival there they could cross, and if not, they could pasture near Golofnin until it was safe to cross.

Very respectfully, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Rev. T. L. BREVIG,

Teller Reindeer Station.

OLE J. PULK EMPLOYED AS ASSISTANT AT GAMBELL.

NOME, ALASKA, *August 13, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Since writing you yesterday by the *Newsboy*, I have secured another Lapp, Ole J. Pulk, to go to St. Lawrence Island on the *Bear* and help Anti. His contract is just the same as Anti's; he is to do anything and everything you ask him to do. I am only sorry that he did not come to a conclusion earlier so that I could have sent him down direct on the *Newsboy*, which left here yesterday.

We send you a large package of mail by the same boat.

Very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Dr. E. O. CAMPBELL,

Gambell, St. Lawrence Island, Alaska.

A. E. KARLSON PLACED IN CHARGE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS AT
EATON STATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Unalaklik, Alaska, August 5, 1902.

SIR: You are hereby placed in charge of the Government buildings at Eaton Station, and can make such use of them as seems to you suitable.

Respectfully, yours,
SHELDON JACKSON,
United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.
Rev. A. E. KARLSON.

“JACKSCREWS” LOANED FROM FORT MICHAEL.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION, ALASKA DIVISION,
Nome, Alaska, August 9, 1902.

SIR: The headquarters building at Eaton Reindeer Station belonging to the Government needs to be jacked up and the foundation logs readjusted, in order to preserve it. If the quartermaster or the proper officer in charge of the “jackscrews” will loan a sufficient number of screws to Rev. A. E. Karlson, who is in charge of the building for the Government, he will confer a great favor.

Mr. Karlson will send down for the screws and when used return them to the post.

Respectfully, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,
United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.
COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Michael, St. Michael, Alaska.

INSTRUCTIONS TO A. E. KARLSON FOR TRANSFER OF REINDEER
HERDS BETWEEN TELLER AND EATON AND BETWEEN EATON AND
THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.

UNALAKLIK, ALASKA, *August 5, 1902.*

SIR: Permit me to suggest that you send Messrs. Nils Klemetsen and Nils Sara early in the winter to Teller Reindeer Station for the Government deer that are to be driven to Golofnin and Unalaklik, in order that Nils Klemetsen may also make the trip with Messrs. Sara and Spein to the Kuskokwim River and yet have time to return to his own herd at Golofnin before the ice breaks up in the spring.

I would also suggest that the female deer brought from Teller be, as many as are needed, placed in Nils Klemetsen's herd and left at

Golonin, and that the remaining females that are driven through to Unalaklik be placed in the Government herd at that place, and that the female deer now in the Government herd, or that are bought by the Government from the herders at Unalaklik, be placed in Sara's herd for the Kuskokwim. This arrangement will largely do away with the necessity of driving the same deer all the way from Teller to the Kuskokwim. If there should not be sufficient females to provide fresh ones for the Kuskokwim trip (Sara's herd), perhaps some of the herders around Unalaklik would be willing to exchange fresh females for those from Teller. If, however, they have not sufficient interest in the work to help one another in that way, then you are authorized to exchange the tired females for fresh ones out of Moses's or the Episcopal herds, if those herds shall still be under your care.

In the distribution of the Government reindeer at Teller and Unalaklik, Nils Klemetsen will secure a loan of 100; and the same for Sara. In addition to the 100 loaned Sara, he is to receive 40 as the increase of last spring. The deer remaining after the distribution to Messrs. Sara and Klemetsen will be at your station as Government deer until they increase sufficiently to loan your mission 100 females, which I hope may be next season.

If you shall need extra sled deer to move Messrs. Sara and Spein, try and secure the loan of a sufficient number from Bahr's and other herds at your station. For them to make a charge to the Government that fed and clothed them for years and made it possible for them to secure a start with reindeer will be very injurious to their interests and will create a strong prejudice against them in Washington. If any deer so loaned die or are lamed on the journey the Government will replace them with healthy and well deer. It may be well to take on the trip native herders who loan some of their sled deer. If there are not a sufficient number of sled deer in the Government herd, it will be construed by the public to mean that those in charge have trained their own and neglected the Government deer.

For the trip to Teller and return you can allow Nils Sara \$100 in supplies and the native attendants \$25 each. Nils Klemetsen gets his pay in getting his deer and supplies for the time he is at it.

For the trip to the Kuskokwim and return you can allow Nils Klemetsen \$100 in supplies, and trained natives, if they loan trained deer, \$50 in supplies each, and if they do not loan trained deer then \$25 each in supplies. Messrs. Sara and Spein will be paid in getting their deer and extra supplies not only for the trip, but also after they get to the Kuskokwim (especially if they are able to take extra supplies with them). You will ration both parties for their trips at Government expense. The party that goes to Teller will need rations but one way, as I have written Mr. Brevig to furnish the party with rations for the return trip to Unalaklik. Try to furnish the women and

children that go to the Kuskokwim with clothing and skins to make them as comfortable as possible on the trip.

If you succeed in securing sufficient transportation for Messrs. Sara and Spein you can send to the Kuskokwim rations for four persons for six months at Government expense, as I fear the supplies on the Kuskokwim may not be fully adequate for the increased number of employees.

The trips will be valuable training for the native herds, and help fit them for conducting parties across the country on their own account.

The successful carrying out of these two trips will require much planning on your part and I shall await next spring with great interest for tidings of its successful accomplishment.

The Lord give you wisdom and success.

Yours, truly,

SHELDON JACKSON.

Rev. A. E. KARLSON,

Unalaklik, Alaska.

PROPOSED LOAN OF HERD OF REINDEER TO THE SWEDISH EVANGELICAL MISSION AT UNALAKLIK.

NOME, ALASKA, *August 14, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: Since the purchase of the 29 reindeer from Mary and 5 from West, making in all 34, with the reindeer to come from the Lapp's herd at Cape Prince of Wales and Teller Station, I think that you may find after fitting out the herd for Klemetsen of 100 and Sara for 140 that there will possibly be a sufficient number left to give you 100 female deer for the mission herd at your station. Of course I can not tell how the numbers will count out until the deer arrive at your place, but I hope that you may be able to get the 100 that you wish for; if so, just select your brand and mark them and notify us at Washington, D. C., what you have done.

Very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON.

Rev. A. E. KARLSON,

Unalaklik, Alaska.

Z. E. FOSTER REQUESTS THE LOAN OF A HERD OF REINDEER.

NOME, ALASKA, *August 12, 1902.*

SIR: Yours of recent date is received and I am very glad to hear of your winter work.

I also note your request for the loan of a herd of reindeer for the mission which you are starting. I regret to say that the deer belonging to the Government are all loaned out, but we hope next year to get additional deer from Siberia, and as soon as we are able to supply

those already promised we will bear you in mind and let your mission have a herd.

Very truly, yours,

SHELDON JACKSON,

United States General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Mr. Z. E. FOSTER,

Deering, Alaska.

MEMORANDUM CONCERNING COD-LIVER OIL FROM BERING SEA COD-FISH.

SEATTLE, WASH., *August 27, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: In returning from my last trip to Nome, Alaska, I take the liberty of writing you a few lines, which perhaps will be of importance.

I went up to Nome on my own schooner *Penguin*, and being supplied with fishing gear I tried the codfishing at several places. The best place, and the largest fish in abundance, I caught between Unimak Pass and along the coast of Dutch Harbor, 2, 3, to 4 miles from shore, in a depth from 35 to 50 fathoms water. Having two hooks on each line we caught two cod almost every time, and sometimes before the lead touched the bottom. The fish were equal to the finest and plumpest specimens of cod I ever saw in Norway, and I could not resist experimenting with the liver, which, although in the poorest season (July and August), was fine, yellow, and fat. I produced some fine cod-liver oil, of which I shall be pleased to send you a sample (if so desired), thereby proving without doubt that we have a gold mine in the cod liver, which is thrown away yearly, as the Americans claim that the cod liver does not produce any oil on this coast.

The mistake here is from the codfish around Kodiak, Shumagin, and Sunnak Banks, where the cod is caught in shallow water; the liver is brown of color, and unmistakably poor, and gives no oil. But I am confident that cod caught from the 1st of August to the 1st of March in Bering Sea is equal to any fish or liver oil produced on the Atlantic coast and Norway, and the cod I caught (about 3,000) are the largest specimen of cod I have ever seen, although I have handled millions of them in old Norway. I thought perhaps this information would be of some importance for the Bureau of Education, hence these lines.

In 1898 I forwarded to you all my papers of recommendation from old Norway as well as from the United States. As they were all originals I would be pleased indeed if you would look them up and kindly forward them to me.

With best wishes, I remain, yours, faithfully,

REGNOR DAHL.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

Washington, D. C.

REINDEER AS MAIL CARRIERS.

By J. T. LINDSETH,

Contractor for carrying the United States mail between Nome and Candle City, Alaska, in the winter of 1901-1902.

EATON REINDEER STATION, *July 7, 1902.*

DEAR SIR: I think you would like to hear from me in regard to the work I have done this season with deer.

My deer have this winter made close to 6,000 miles, and more would have been done but the spring set in one month earlier than last year. I was at Candle City and wanted to make a trip to Nome after passengers, but could not undertake it. The rivers started to open and were partly open when I left Candle City on May 3.

On November 4, I left Eaton with two men, Hans Samuelsen and Sannel Josefsen, who were engaged for the purpose of gathering caribou during the winter. This trip was made to investigate the interior of the peninsula between Yukon and Unalaklik rivers. We were on the trip seven days and made a distance of about 250 to 300 miles. All we could find of caribou were tracks of four. This did not give any satisfaction, as we expected to see hundreds. I then made up my mind to make a trip to Kuskokwim and also to Tanana. I got the name of one of the Lapp boys—Per Siri—who had been with the herd of deer at the upper Tanana, who was willing to go with us. I telegraphed him at Nome and he started for this place at once. In the meantime I took the mail contract from Teller to Kotzebue, expecting to make a trip to Nome to get the mail boys started and then return home for the Tanana trip. I started the three men off for Tanana district with five loads of grub, taking nine deer, including one reserve deer.

On March 9 I started for St. Michael and returned on the 15th, and on the 18th I started for Nome and Candle City (in the Arctic region) with five deer. From Nome I took two passengers and two loads of goods and the mail for Candle City and Deering. Candle City is about 250 to 260 miles from Nome, which I made in eight days, with heavy loads. Dog teams were making the distance in fifteen, some even in twenty days. When I was in Candle City I made one trip to Deering, near where the body of my foreman of the mail route, John I. Johansen, was found frozen to death. I had him buried at Deering. Some good recommendations from the postmasters along the line of our mail service were sent to the Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C., the same being receipts for the mail trips.

I started back to Nome with one man and three deer, and two men I sent back to Teller so as to take the mail its general course and to bring the deer at Teller to Nome, so I could take them home to the Eaton herd; also some which I had rented from Golofnin Bay.

I left Candle City on May 3. The rivers were then partly open, so it made it very hard to travel. Dog teams had to leave their loads and pack. At the head of Fish River we had to take the overland course for Council City as the river was open and we could not follow it. At Council City we went over to Upper Salmon River. From that place we took a straight course for Nome, where we met the other two boys that went over to Teller. They got to Nome twenty minutes before we did.

In Nome I had to hire S. Josefsen to help me in. I could not take the deer with such bad traveling. The understanding was that when the mail boys were done with the mail to return the deer to the Eaton herd, but this not being mentioned in the contract, they refused to do so. When we struck Northern Bay it was real summer weather. Crossing the bay we had water up to our knees all the way. We were eighteen hours on the way across. When we got on this side we were in full summer; not a speck of snow to be seen. When we struck shore we rested for a few hours and then started for the herd, where we arrived the next morning. Here we left our deer. This was the last of my reindeer drives this winter.

From here we started to walk, taking provisions and ropes and one ax, to make rafts for the purpose of crossing the rivers, and the mail for St. Michael.

The Lapps that started for caribou stated that they could not go on account of snow; there was too much of it on the Yukon, so the deer could not get the moss; but I am afraid that the power to go ahead was not with them in full strength. This trip should be made in the early fall and take all winter. Herds of caribou are known to be driven into corrals by Indians and there slaughtered. Snares are also used. In this case many of them perish. One thing is sure, and that is that reindeer are really caribou. Many old Lapps in Lapland, Norway, will tell their story about how they captured caribou and made herds of domesticated reindeer of them. The caribou in this country is not any wilder than reindeer in Norway that have been kept on islands by themselves all summer without anyone with them. After first swimming them across the sound or bay to the mainland they have to go after the herd for weeks, and gradually get nearer and nearer until the deer get accustomed to the men, and finally they will have them under their control.

I am sorry I lost this winter's chance, as I was well fitted out for the trip. Two officers from the Upper Yukon, the Lapps state, have offered them free transportation and rations to go up to the interior

for this purpose, but I had the men hired by that time. I hope someone will take hold of it, and there will soon be someone. If some of the old deer Lapps from Lapland were here you would soon have all the herds of deer you wanted without importing them from Siberia. There are not many Lapps here that understand deer; all that do are employed by missions and the Government, and among the rest of them there are not many fit for any kind of work around deer. There are native boys that I know to be better to handle deer than many Lapps.

With the hope that this will, to a certain extent, interest you, I remain,

Yours, truly,

J. T. LINDSETH.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,

General Agent of Education in Alaska.

Officers of the United States revenue cutter Bear, Nome, Alaska, 1902.—Capt. Francis Tuttle, commanding; Second Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet, executive officer; Second Lieut. Ernest E. Mead, Second Lieut. Philip H. Scott, Third Lieut. Eben Barker, Chief Engineer Nathaniel E. Cutchin, Second Assistant Engineer Frank G. Snyder, Second Assistant Engineer M. N. Usina, Surg. A. Weeks.

Officers of the United States revenue cutter Thetis, Nome, Alaska, 1902.—Capt. Michael A. Healy, commanding; Second Lieut. Claude S. Cochran, executive officer; Second Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble, Second Lieut. Frank B. Goudy, Third Lieut. Harry W. Pope, Chief Engineer Willits Pedrick, First Assistant Engineer Urban Harvey, Second Assistant Engineer Henry T. Powell, Surg. H. Horn.

Officers of the United States revenue cutter Rush, 1902.—Capt. Charles C. Fengar, commanding; First Lieut. Fred. G. Dodge, executive officer; Second Lieut. Richard M. Sturdevant, Third Lieut. Benjamin L. Brockway, Chief Engineer John B. Coyle, Assistant Engineer N. K. Davis.

Officers of the United States army transport Warren, 1902.—Capt. W. C. Cannon, U. S. Army, commanding, transport quartermaster and commissary; Capt. D. P. McCord, U. S. Volunteers, transport surgeon; F. W. Brown, quartermaster clerk; James W. Foley, subsistence department; D. V. Jordan, freight clerk; Julius Jensen, post commissary sergeant, U. S. Army; James B. Barneson, master; Robert Brown, chief engineer; H. F. Johnson, chief steward.

Officers of steamship Ohio, 1902.—Capt. W. J. Boggs, Chief Officer F. J. Horton, Chief Engineer G. Gallagher, Surg. P. A. Boetzkes, Purser D. F. Robertson, Chief Steward A. Burnley.

ST. LAWRENCE ISLAND SET APART FOR REINDEER.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,

Washington, D. C., January 8, 1903.

SIR: Your communication dated December 27, 1902, has been received, in which you furnish this office a statement of the natural features, climate, and conditions at St. Lawrence Island, in Bering Sea, showing its adaptation to the support of reindeer and its uselessness for any other economic purpose, and recommending that it be reserved for such use.

In reply I have to advise you that by letter "E," dated January 3, 1903, this office made a report on the subject to the Department, favoring the proposition of making such a reservation for reindeer propagation.

Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDS,
Assistant Commissioner.

Dr. SHELDON JACKSON,
Bureau of Education.

WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1903.*

It is hereby ordered, That St. Lawrence Island, Bering Sea, District of Alaska, be, and it is hereby, reserved and set apart for a reindeer station, subject to any legal existing rights to any land in the limits of the reservation hereby established.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

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